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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy's Readiness Gives Alarm

Senate Cuts NRA to 9 Months

World Waits on Two Heroes

Farmers Cheer President On

Moscow Opens 'Palace' Subway

British Children Earn to Aid

EUROPE draws no assurance of continuing peace from the Italian-Ethiopian situation. Premier Mussolini warns other nations to keep hands off his quarrel, as none but Italy may be the judge in "this most delicate matter." He says Italy is "ready for any eventuality," and adds: "200,000 or 900,000 soldiers are sufficient to guarantee our security." Meanwhile, Britain and France move cautiously in attempting to set up effective arbitration machinery outside the League. Europe draws its deductions from 900,000 soldiers, vast munitions and active preparations—It believes a matured and definite program is to be disclosed.

* * *

Washington sees the Senate emerge from lethargy to do a busy day's work. It chastens Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana. Investigation of his sensational charges against Postmaster General Farley is brought to an end by a 3-to-1 vote. The bill extending and broadening the Tennessee Valley Authority and halting injunctions is passed 59 to 19. Then the Clark resolution, giving the National Recovery Act a mere nine months' extension to April 1, 1936, and not the two years demanded by the President and Donald Richberg, is passed without even a roll call—This is outright defiance of the White House.

* * *

The world watches two of its heroes in difficult experiences. T. E. Shaw, better known as "Lawrence of Arabia," who led the Arab revolt against Turkey in the World War, remains in a comatose state in England after swerving his motorcycle to avoid striking a child. Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, aviator, brings his famous Southern Cross airplane safely down in Sydney, Australia, after an epic struggle with engine trouble and a storm over the Tasman Sea. His wireless operator sending bulletins, all Australia follows the sky battle for hours—Great men win great battles; only great men can.

* * *

The White House lawn witnesses a rare scene as 4000 farmers cheer President Roosevelt and he lashes the critics of his farm policies. Growers of cotton, wheat, tobacco and corn hogs from 20 states hold informal meetings in Washington, opposing elimination of the processing tax and crop control. The rush to the White House is a sudden inspiration, and the President makes a vigorous address from the south balcony. But before he speaks he hears his callers express themselves—They give terrific verbal castigation to the President's foes, Huey P. Long and Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

* * *

The President says many of the high and mighty with axes to grind have lied about the Administration's farm program. He contrasts the 35-cent wheat, 6-cent cotton and foreclosure sales of farms in 1932 with farm conditions today. He stresses what he calls the necessity for controlled farm crops with normal carryovers, and says if there had been no AAA drought purchases city consumers would have faced a greater shortage of meat. He urges the farmers to "become articulate"—Just as if they weren't already making near-by Washington Monument vibrate with their shouts.

* * *

Federal Judge George A. Welsh of Philadelphia warmly praises a grand jury that indicts 12 for "kickback" practices in paying workers on PWA projects. The builders and contractors accused of making impoverished workers return part of their pay include a former Congressman and his three brothers. Judge Welsh sees the moral effect of these indictments as $4,000,000,000 is about to be spent to provide emergency jobs—What a comment on humanity when even destitution must pay its pittance to greed.

* * *

Moscow throws open to traffic what it calls the most beautiful underground railway in the world. The subway stations are veritable palaces, with marble columns and pink steps. Joseph Stalin thanks worker hosts who have lent a hand, many giving of their leisure time while holding other jobs, to build the seven miles in two years. A new 12-mile section begins. Soviet Russia is proud of this accomplishment, but the actual test is yet to come—When the thing gets going will the customer get a seat?

* * *

British children send farthings and shillings to swell the fund devoted to children's welfare sponsored by the Prince of Wales. Hundreds of letters reaching St. James's Palace tell how the senders acquired the modest sums which are to help build children's playgrounds and add to youthful well being. Many send their birthday presents. A little girl sends the prize she won at a fancy dress party. But back of some of the coins lie physical exertion and grim purpose, as witness this—"I scrubbed my face hard every day this week and send you the shilling I got for it."

Warmed by Roosevelt Talk, Farm Pilgrims Make Ready To Harvest Their Demands

Extension of Processing Tax and Adjustment Policies the Crop Which Visiting Agriculturists Call on Congress to Deliver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Encouraged by President Roosevelt's commendation of their new-found vocal chords, more than 4000 farmers from the West and South saw the sights of the capital today while their leaders prepared resolutions to carry to Capitol Hill their demand that the processing tax be kept and that the farm adjustment policies of the Administration be extended.

Groups of congressmen and senators from various states were brought together while their farmer constituents told them what they wanted. A move was on foot among some of the delegates to form a new farm lobby out of the present pilgrimage but leaders vetoed this plan, holding that the strength of the demonstration lay chiefly in its apparent spontaneity.

They went about their work obviously pleased that the President had invited them to the White House lawn yesterday afternoon to tell them in plain language what he thought of the "high and mighty with axes to grind" who are "lying about the kind of farm program under which this nation is operating today."

Sympathetic Audience

Traveling many hundreds of miles, just to express their appreciation for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and its benefit payments on wheat, tobacco, corn-hogs, and cotton, the farmers formed the most sympathetic audience that the President has had in many a day.

They cheered vociferously when the President indicated that they are no longer "forgotten men," swelled with pride at his description of them as a "pretty good-looking crowd" and laughed at his joke about the city banker who wondered how the farmers cut winter wheat "when it gets all covered up with snow."

With comments of "that's telling 'em," the sun-browned tillers of the soil accepted the President as one of them when he talked about the low price that he received from his Georgia cotton in 1932. They forgot all about his Groton education, his vacations on a millionaire's yacht, and even his last week-end sojourn at the elite Woodmont Hunting Lodge.

All-Day Meeting

When the farmers took the train or bus for Washington on their own or borrowed funds, they did not know that the President would address them. Not until yesterday morning did it become known that he would greet the delegation from the south portico of the White House. When 5 o'clock arrived the President had a half-hour speech prepared.

President Roosevelt's address followed an all-day colorful mass meet-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Soviets Launch Church Attack By Heavier Tax

Decree Sets 1937 to End Worship and Extinguish 'Notion of God'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Impatient because of the slow progress of the "godless Five-Year Plan" announced in 1932, Russian Communists have begun more active measures to disperse clergymen and priests and to close churches.

According to a decree issued in October, 1932, the authorities aspire by 1937 "not to leave a single house of prayer on the territory of the Soviet Union, and to extinguish in the minds of the people the very notion of God."

A new campaign against clergymen and churches has accompanied the mass arrests which followed the assassination last December of Joseph Stalin's friend, Sergei Kiroff. The Soviet official press has taken no notice of this minor campaign, so that no accurate figures are available except for Lutheran clergymen who serve German and Latvian Lutheran communities in Russia.

After the Revolution

At the time of the Revolution, Lutheran churches were served by 252 clergymen, and maintained a theological seminary in Leningrad. By last December these had been reduced to 51. Since that time 29 have been arrested and exiled and the seminary in Leningrad closed. Only 22 Lutheran clergymen now serve Russian churches, all other churches having been closed.

The experience of two Russian Orthodox congregations in Moscow with which the writer is familiar illustrates how some churches are closed. These churches were served by two popular priests, younger men imbued with the modern religious spirit, who kept their churches filled. These priests were suddenly removed and replaced by priests whose devotion was open to doubt. As a result the congregations melted away, and when only a few remained, the authorities announced the churches would be closed "because there was no longer a demand for them."

Prohibitive Taxes

In other cases, churches are taxed out of existence. The taxes are constantly increased until the congregation, which has very little money, can no longer meet them. In some instances, church taxes have been sharply increased recently.

Russian Communists are openly and bitterly hostile to all forms of religion, which they describe as "superstitution." Apparently they now believe they can act more drastically, in order or close all churches by 1937.

The Board of Education has announced this spring a new drive to universalize and make more effective the teaching of atheism in all schools. Teachers have been warned that no excuses will hereafter be accepted for refusing to teach atheism, and that teachers who protest will be assigned to less agreeable work in distant communities.

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Senate Passes 10-Month NRA Bill in a Rush

Stops Dawdling to Defy President's Plea for Two-Year Extension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—The Senate gave a stretch and a yawn yesterday, muttered to itself, "So they say I'm slow, do they?" and then proceeded, with the nonchalant abandon of a small boy sliding down hill, to pass every bill that came within sight.

It acted with such breathless rapidity on bills of such far-reaching importance that observers who had seen those same bills dawdling along for weeks before, rubbed their eyes, and edition after edition of evening papers carried new announcements of Senate activity.

When the lights were turned out and the Senate called it a day, the Wagner disputes bill, which everybody had thought blocked for this session, was discovered triumphantly sitting on the heap as the unfinished business before the Senate.

Finished Business

Outside the door, marked "acted upon" were the NRA extension bill; the TVA extension bill; and a smart legislative spanking designed for, and delivered to, Huey P. Long (D), of Louisiana, self-styled "Kingfish," by his irate colleagues.

Perhaps it was the preliminary chastisement of Senator Long that put the Senate in fine fettle for its subsequent activity. At any rate, having given a 3-to-1 vote against

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Britain Moves To Halt Clash In East Africa

Eden Instructed to Do His Best to End Dispute at Geneva

Duce Adds to Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 15—The British Government intends to do its utmost to prevent the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel ending in an armed clash, the Monitor is informed.

Mr. Anthony Eden, when he goes to Geneva for the League Council meeting May 20, is to use every endeavor to find a basis for amicable settlement.

Undoubtedly in the Commons there is a strong section of opinion which feels that Italy's case is not too good. It is pointed out, for instance, that Britain in the last few years has had a far more serious time in the Sudan and Kenya with Ethiopian raiders than anything that has come Italy's way either in connection with the Ualual incident or in Eritrea.

Too Much Stir

Italy, it is widely held among the British Government's supporters should not expect frontier conditions in that part of the world to resemble those in Europe and ought to realize that minor border affrays don't constitute valid reason for picking a major quarrel with the Ethiopian Emperor.

Meanwhile there are grounds for believing the Ethiopian adventure is unpopular among the rank and file in Italy. Still more grumblings are heard there, however, about the increasing cost of living and the worsening economic situation.

Indeed for the first time in years Italian discontent has become vocal, reliable witnesses state.

Rome Meeting Off

The developments coincide with the renewed diplomatic difficulties over arranging the preliminaries for the forthcoming Danubian conference at Rome. At the request of the Little Entente the question of Hungary's rearmament was removed from the agenda. Then at Venice, Hungary agreed to this procedure but showed unwillingness to enter a mutual assistance pact while its right to rearm was not recognized. This left only the question of the Austrian noninterference pact for the Rome conference to discuss and the Little Entente is now displaying a strong dislike to agreeing on a noninterference pact without a pact of mutual assistance.

Unless these difficulties can be smoothed out diplomatic circles here see no alternative but for further postponement of the Rome meeting which has already been put off two or three times.

Duce Warns Powers To Keep Hands Off; Mobilizes 1,000,000

ROME, May 15 (AP)—Benito Mussolini, declaring Italy "ready for any eventuality," yesterday warned other nations to keep hands off Italy's quarrel with Ethiopia.

No one except Italy, he said in an impromptu speech to the Senate, "can be the judge in this most delicate matter."

Denying Great Britain and France had taken diplomatic action to prevent the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, the Fascist chieftain said those nations need not be alarmed lest Italy weaken herself in Europe by send-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

'That Under Him This Nation May Be Wisely Governed'

Wide World

King George and Queen Mary Kneel in Prayer at St. Paul's

A Solemn Moment in the Jubilee Celebration in London Came When the Bishop of London Prayed That Under the Continuing Rule of George V the "Men of Diverse Races, Languages and Customs" May Be Governed With Wisdom and Brought Closer Together. This Service Followed the Triumphal Parade Through London on May 6, 25 Years After the Reign of the Present King Began

Dever Urges Securities Probe

Racing Issues Sent to Voters

Lowell Opposes More Judges

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Dever—Demands Inquiry Of Securities Division

A thorough-going probe of Massachusetts securities control seemed assured today as Attorney General Paul A. Dever appeared before the House Rules Committee and urged a legislative investigation of the State Department of Public Utilities and its securities division. His plea followed closely on the heels of the arrest yesterday of Harold L. McCormack, head of the defunct Dill & Co., and Investors' Trading Company brokerage houses.

Failure of these concerns precipitated general concern with past conduct of the State's securities administration. The Attorney General implied that even if the Legislature does not conduct an investigation or give his office added powers for holding a hearing and calling witnesses he will proceed with the probe just the same.

The order for the legislative probe was presented by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, who charged that the securities division has failed in its function of protecting the investing public from unscrupulous stock salesmen.

The most startling part of his allegations concerned the charge that stock salesmen carried letters of recommendation signed by officers of the securities division.

Regarding the activities of Dill & Co. and McCormack, Representative Sawyer said that "from the beginning they were engaged in stock swindling, yet the Department of Public Utilities allowed them to exist. It was not until the federal people came in November that they shut up shop and then the utilities department didn't make a finding until McCormack had fled. Where were they all these years from 1923 on?"

Representative Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, chairman of the Rules Committee and Speaker of the House asked Attorney General Dever if he had "evidence of wrong doing," in connection with the securities division.

Mr. Dever replied, "I have no evidence of wrongdoing, but I have evidence of suspicious circumstances."

He declined to reveal these "circumstances" in a public hearing.

The rules committee will probably not announce its decision on the request for legislative investigation until next week.

Byrd—Great Ovation Awaits Him in Boston

The barkentine Bear of Oakland steamed off Cuttyhunk today bearing homeward bound Boston's favorite adopted son, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Tomorrow the city will accord him a great welcoming ovation when his ship ties up at Charlestown Navy Yard about 9 a. m.

Elaborate plans have been made for his welcome. There will be a parade starting from the Navy Yard and winding through principal Boston business streets to end a little before noon at Parkman Bandstand on old Boston Common. Later, he will be honor guest at a Hotel Statler luncheon. With Admiral Byrd will be the 70 members of his party. Mayor Mansfield will present him with a very unusual clock. It operates solely from changing temperatures, no wires or winding, and is said to be man's nearest approach to perpetual motion.

There will be bands, bunting, and speeches galore. It will be a triumphal return of which even Publius Cornelius, Africanni Major Scipio, might have been proud when he returned to Rome after vanquishing Hannibal. But the real welcome to Admiral Byrd in Boston will come from those thousands who sat by the radio on those cold nights last winter and heard his cheery messages winging over space from Little America. It is to these people that Admiral Byrd is the most interesting contemporary figure of adventure. They feel they had a part in his exploits.

Racing—Issues Laid Over To Vote in 1936 Fall Election

The complex and hazy horse and dog racing picture in Massachusetts suddenly crystallized and became clear today. When the smoke of the battle, which has raged since voters gave their approval to racing and pari-mutuel betting last November, had cleared it was definitely concluded that both dog and horse racing shall be allowed in the State until the state election of November, 1936. At that time the whole question will again be put up for public vote.

This outcome—previously decided upon by the House and only yesterday by the Senate after many hearings and bitter controversies that involved several court intercessions—was regarded today as a partial victory for both sponsors and opponents of racing. It means, of course, that racing will be started, tracks built, and the gambling system instituted. All this can be rather

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

George V Praised For Wise Rule In Trying Conditions

Jubilee Addresses Stress Dignity and Friendliness of 25-Year Reign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 15—Among the more notable of the addresses that marked the recent opening of the Jubilee celebrations in London were the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, at the most impressive moment in the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's said:

"The King has brought the throne into the hearts of his subjects, for they have discerned in their sovereign a man they could understand, respect and trust. They have seen in him a quiet dignity worthy of his office and with it an unaffected friendliness. They have seen constant care for their welfare and unselfish devotion to their service.

"In times of crisis, before, during and after the war, they have found in his own calmness and steadfastness an inspiration and example. In the passage of years he has come to be not a King only but the father of his people and to loyalty has been added the warmth of love. This is the secret of the real personal emotion which today fills the heart of his realm and Empire."

At that moment the King and Queen knelt down and heard the Bishop of London's prayer for the protection of the King, "that under him this nation may be wisely governed; for drawing together 'men of diverse races, languages and customs in the empire.'"

These were the supreme moments in one of the most impressive services heard under the dome of the famous cathedral.

Soon after the assembled clergy formed into a colorful group around the altar for the final blessing. The sun at the moment threw its shafts of brilliant light athwart the nave of the cathedral, falling on the rich spots of color in the congregations.

To the joyful ringing of bells and cheers from streets, stands and windows, the procession moved back to Buckingham Palace, where dense throngs had massed ready to greet their sovereigns at the end of the three-mile drive home.

[Notable moments in the recent jubilee celebrations in London, as caught by the camera, appear on Page 5.]

Sites for Air Bases Mapped on Honolulu Route to Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — While attention here has been centered on experimental flights by Pan American Airways and development of its bases on the San Francisco-to-Canton route, a survey of possible bases on the Honolulu-to-Australia route has been taking place.

With a party including W. T. Miller, Superintendent of Airways, Department of Commerce, the Coast Guard cutter Itasca recently called at Palmyra, Jarvis, Howland, Baker and Swain's Island as well as Pago Pago, in American Samoa.

These islands lie near the route from Honolulu to Samoa and would be valuable to any air lines connecting the United States and the antipodes.

Information collected was requested by the Department of Commerce because of inquiries from American concerns which, presumably, are interested in the possibilities of an American-Australian air service. Mr. Miller found that Palmyra and Swain's Island have inclosed lagoons suitable for use by seaplanes without much improvement.

Radio Equality Sought in Plea By Educators

Strong Criticism Voiced by Studebaker on Type of Children's Programs

Propaganda Opposed

Defense Given of Complete Freedom for Discussion of Controversial Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Educators presented their case to the Federal Communications Commission today for a larger share of radio time, in a national conference that is designed to thrash out the whole difficult problem.

John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, denounced the present use of radio for propaganda that finds no proper rebuttal from opposing interests, and declared that education by radio has failed to keep pace with entertainment by radio.

Judge Eugene O. Sykes, chairman of the broadcasting division of the commission, stated that the present national conference would be limited to working out better methods of co-operation between educators and commercial broadcast interests, and that the question of allocation would not be on the agenda.

Children's Programs

Mr. Studebaker began with a strong criticism of the type of children's programs that have been broadcast. Commending the work of women's clubs and a statement by Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Communications Commission, he said, "these will have a salutary effect upon certain broadcasters who unfortunately do not have a sufficiently well developed sense of public responsibility to limit their production to wholesome programs."

In general, he said, the problem was "how can we perfect a system of controls by which this awe-inspiring and marvelous instrumentality of communication, the radio, shall be made more fully and fairly to represent the needs and desires of the American people?"

Unlimited Discussion

"I believe," he said, "we must make every effort to avoid indoctrination and propaganda as we ride the tides of turbulent and swift-moving social changes. That certainly does not mean that we should avoid the presentation of controversial issues. No one is more insistent than I am that every medium of education be used for unlimited discussion of controversial public questions. But I am equally insistent that the management of these questions be controlled only by motives of genuine impartiality.

"I want to see the ablest proponents of conflicting ideas and philosophies freely argue their cases before the bar of public opinion. By impartiality I mean that we must refuse to permit one side or one viewpoint to monopolize our time or any part of our educational machinery. The essence of democracy is freedom of choice. That means that the people have an inalienable right to hear every important point of view.

"We must depend upon the inherent good sense of the people to separate the wheat from the chaff, we must rely upon the truth to defend itself against error in the open arena bristling with ideas."

Action by Universities

Allen Miller, radio director, University of Chicago, described the new University Broadcasting Council, by which three universities in the Chicago area, Chicago University, Northwestern and DePauw, are pooling their radio resources, with a central downtown studio with wires leading to the respective college campuses. The year's budget for the proposed set-up, he said, would be about $55,000.

Harris K. Randall, executive secretary of the Chicago Civic Broadcasting Bureau, proposed a system of "civic time endowments" to improve programs, and denounced the giving away of channels on the "public domain of the air" to private, commercial interests.

"The free granting of public property to broadcasters," he asserted, "is nothing less than a federal subsidy for their business."

Women Colonists Open Laundry Service

PALMER, Alaska, May 15 (AP)—The women of the Matanuska colonists who brought power washing machines with them from Minnesota are congratulating themselves.

They not only saved themselves much labor on the first big "wash Monday" in the colony, but found that the machines would provide them with pin money.

After their own washing and ironing was out of the way they started a laundry service for the colony's staff of officials and assistants.

"It's kind of fun," commented Mrs. Arnold Carson of Milacu, Minn. "We had to carry water half a mile in Minnesota, and here it's only a short distance."

'Texlahoma' Next?

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 15 (AP)—A proposal to create a forty-ninth state to be known as "Texlahoma," to be composed of 23 Oklahoma counties and 46 in Texas is being placed before citizens of the two states, it was disclosed here yesterday.

Gambling Causes Want and Crime

Unbridled Traffic in Nevada Found Accompanied by Decided Rise in Prison Population—British Report Traces Many Cases of Embezzlement to Betting—Inducement Given to Habits of Wastefulness

Gambling—Who Wins?
Eleventh of 12 Articles

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wide-open gambling in the State of Nevada has given the rest of the country proof of its serious social and economic consequences.

An increase in crime as well as the State's indebtedness are results attributed to Nevada's plan for legalizing gambling as a new source of tax revenues. Nevada is the only state in the United States which permits unrestricted gambling. Its so-called "liberal" legislation has set the pace for laws permitting gambling in certain forms in 30 other states.

A 12 per cent jump in the state prison population was recorded during the first full year of unbridled gambling. In the opinion of Frank Williams, a regent of the University of Nevada, increased liberality on the part of the State Board of Paroles and Pardons helped to offset mounting prison sentences.

"Today, Nevada has in proportion to her population about 2½ times as many penitentiary convicts as the general average of the other 47 states," Mr. Williams said some time ago. "With three years of licensed gambling, taxes have not been reduced. Nevada's experience proves beyond question that licensed gambling means more crime—and crime is expensive."

Strong Case in England

Another significant factor in Nevada's experience with wide-open gambling is the ratio between the State's and the individual's losses. For every dollar the promoter pays into the state treasury as a tax on his gambling concession, it is estimated that the promoter takes three dollars in net profit from the individual. In other words the public loses three times what the State gains.

The extent to which state and individual suffer from losses other than monetary is a phase of the gambling problem which has been explored quite thoroughly in England. The investigation conducted by the Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting two years ago gave anti-gambling interests every opportunity to prepare and present their case against the prodigious betting trade that has grown up within the country. Opponents of organized gambling made the most of their opportunity.

A special committee of the churches, appointed by the Christian Social Council, presented an exhaustive report before the Royal Commission on every phase of the gambling evil. Its case against the social and economic effects of gambling is the most comprehensive that has ever been undertaken.

The council found that gambling causes certain types of crime, particularly embezzlement and petty larceny. The fact that criminal statistics do not record the causes, but only the nature of crime, hindered its quest for figures that

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Ickes—S.o.I., A.o.P.W., T.o.F.S.R.C., etc.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Just reciting the job that Harold L. Ickes has is enough to make a man tired.

The Interior Department head has more titles than any other Cabinet member since Senator William G. McAdoo was Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson administration, and maybe even more than he.

Mr. McAdoo was, among other things, chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, of the Federal Reserve Board, of the United States section of the International High Commission and Director General of Railroads.

But against these Mr. Ickes, now chief of the work allotment section of the President's $4,880,000,000 work-relief program, can stack up the following titles:

Secretary of Interior, Oil Administrator, Administrator of Public Works, treasurer of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, president of the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation, a member of the National Emergency Council, the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and the Council of National Defense; patron of Howard University, member of the Smithsonian Institution, of the National Forest Reservation Commission and chairman of the National Resources Board.

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Exciting Days Ahead
On the children's level of the Bookshop, the Museum of Natural History has assembled a marvelous Nature Exhibit, to show boys and girls and their teachers and parents what fun they can have in the country or at the shore this summer.
There are shells, fossils, birds, butterflies, minerals; there are bird charts and timetables; there is a whole family of little creatures that may be found in a country bog; there are microscopes, butterfly nets and many other things for amateur collectors. And, of course, a splendid collection of Nature Books.
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Dever Urges Securities Probe

Boston Ready to Welcome Byrd

Racing Issues Sent to Voters

(Continued from Page 1)

firmly established in the two year period.

But at the same time, opponents of racing are hopeful that actual experience with racing and its concomitant aspects will turn public thought so strongly against it that it will fall before an avalanche of ballots two years from now. The legislative compromise also guarantees them the public referendum, which is regarded as a victory because with the threat of racing repeal hanging over their heads, promoters of horse and dog tracks will be loath to invest heavily in permanent equipment and will, at the same time, extend themselves to suppress the evil phases of the business.

Work is now under full steam on the horse racing track in East Boston. A former dump near the Revere Beach parkway at the end of Wadsworth car line is being transformed into a greensward and turf track that will bear the genteel Anglican title of Suffolk Downs. Its season has been tentatively set to open on July 8. For the time being at least it will be the only horse track in Massachusetts.

Location of a dog racing track is still a matter of conjecture, although Revere is the most favored place.

Radio—Payne Finds Too Much Politics In Station

"I can hardly ever go out of my office without stepping on one or two lawyers representing some broadcasters."

George Henry Payne, member of the Federal Communications Commission, thus set the pace for a talk today to members of the Harvard School of Business Administration. Quickly he made the following pertinent points:

1. If the radio stations paid more attention to programs instead of politics both they and the listeners would be better off.

2. The broadcasters cannot be entirely blamed for their political attitude. The stations were started primarily to aid in radio set selling. The early years were chaotic. Political protection seemed the answer. Thus today's results.

4. The commission has ended one serious phase of the results of this political slant. Lawyers may not appear before it who have not been out of government service at least two years. This ends the politico-legal tie-in which has added fuel to the fire of politics played by station operators through lawyers.

Trade—New England Lenders to Get Together

Concurrent with general world feeling that industrial conditions are improving, New England, traditional seat of shrewd Yankee trading, will bring its commercial leaders together in Boston next Monday to lay plans for augmented 1935 drives on foreign markets.

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, will be chief speaker at a Hotel Statler luncheon and dinner Monday. The program will be radiocast over a world-wide network, as a part of the Government's bid to interest overseas buyers in American goods.

It is significant that the Federal Government chose New England as the location for opening its National Foreign Trade Week. Other parts of the nation may now exceed New England in volume of trade, but apparently government officials are hopeful that the most progress and extension of this industry can be effected in this section.

Perhaps more deeply significant, too, are the efforts of the National Administration to extend world trade at a time when there is much talk of isolation and relinquishment of ties with other countries. The extension moves evidently mean that Washington has concluded the nation cannot conveniently do without the 1,000,000,000 pounds of crude rubber imported last year, the 372,500,000 pounds of manganese ore, the 89,500,000 pounds of tin and all the other host of wares needed in daily living.

And these imports probably mean less than the $373,000,000 worth of cotton, $190,000,000 worth of automobiles, $67,000,000 worth of electrical machinery and all the other things exported from these shores last year.

Lowell—More Freedom For Courts Favored

Further clearing up of functional obstacles instead of adopting palliative measures was advocated in the case of Superior Court congestion by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell before the House Ways and Means Committee today. The former Harvard President was representing the judiciary committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He urged allowing the courts more freedom in making their rules for the conduct of cases. This simple expedient, he said, would increase Superior Court efficiency 100 per cent and have the effect of adding 32 new judges.

He opposed the suggestion for adding 10 new judges. He said that with salaries and other expenses, the 10 judges would cost the State $750,000 additional yearly.

Governor—Is Curley A De Facto or Not?

Has Massachusetts a Governor in fact, or only "de facto"?

That was a question which was more or less seriously bandied about the State House today, following complaint to Attorney General Paul A. Dever by a Boston attorney, Wycliffe C. Marshall, that Governor Curley was not properly sworn in. According to the statement made to Mr. Dever, the law requires that the Chief Executive of the State be sworn in by the president of the Senate, in the presence of both houses of the Legislature.

On last Jan. 3, however, the day on which Mr. Curley was inaugurated, the Senate was embroiled in political jockeying and had not yet chosen a president. The oath was consequently administered by the Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook. Only the House of Representatives was officially present, the Senate being busy with other matters.

"Therefore," the attorney charges, "Mr. Curley is not serving officially; only de facto. He should be removed from office."

Slightly reminiscent of the popular song of two winters ago, "Please, Mr. President," another attorney, Frank H. Sullivan of Waban, wrote President Roosevelt today asking him to remove the "de facto" Governor by armed force.

No action was expected from the President, and Mr. Dever only smiled.

Coal—Summer Bargain Prices Are Announced

Once more Massachusetts coal users may resume the traditional New England habit of storing away a part of next winter's fuel supply at the usually lower spring and summer prices. For the first time in several years the spring coal price lists offer really attractive bargains. The latest quotations for anthracite are the lowest existing in recent years, according to an announcement made today by Ralph W. Robart, director of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life.

He urges that all Massachusetts residents who have the ready cash available for such purchases take advantage of the situation for benefit of themselves and dealers.

Lampoon—Banned Issue Copies Detected in Mail

A ruse by which unknown persons sought to slip about 500 copies of the banned issue of the Harvard Lampoon through the mails was frustrated in Providence today when postal employees detected the copies. The magazines had been taken to Providence and placed in the post office. Previously they had been barred from the mails in Cambridge and Boston because of allegedly objectionable matter.

Controversy over the magazine reached a peak Tuesday night in Cambridge's Harvard Square when approximately 2000 copies were publicly burned by students. Much roistering and student horseplay accompanied the burning. About 25 Cambridge police were required to keep students from interfering with firemen's efforts to extinguish the magazine blaze.

The current Lampoon issue which caused the turmoil has been prohibited from Cambridge street sale. It was characterized by Cambridge Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy as being "immoral and perhaps blasphemous."

Briefs

All Massachusetts drivers who have their licenses revoked for serious infractions of the motor laws, be it drunken driving, reckless driving or loaning a license to a friend, will be fingerprinted. Massachusetts will soon lead all states with this "check-up system." Registrar of Motor Vehicles Goodwin made the announcement last night.

* * *

The Boston City Council today demanded that summer schools be continued again this year, despite the attempt being made to cut them out and save the city approximately $60,000. Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. declared the additional cost was less than 4 cents on the tax rate, and would aid more than 8000 children who have nothing to do in the summer.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News...	"The Mail Bag"...	Rhythm Review...	CBS vocalist.....
5:15	Agricultural reports...	"Grandpa Burton"	"Song Pictures"...	"Og, Son of Fire",
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	NBC soloist.....	"Melody Mart"...	School Com. talk.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Sam and Dick"...	Yankee Singers....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news....	Reports; music....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"..	Minute Men talk..	Jean Brunesco and
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Little Revue"...	"Melody Limited"...	his orchestra....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	Just Entertainment	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet...	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Easy Aces".....	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"One Man's Family,"	Quartet; feature..	Studio recital.....
8:15	vocal soloists....	dramatic sk.	Sketch; speaker...	Educational talk..
8:30	"House of Glass";	"Pageant of Progress";	Broadway Varieties:	Master of Mystery;
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	music.....	soloists; or..	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	"Presenting Mark	Gill's Orchestra....
9:15	Range"; John Charles	night; Fred Allen;	Warnow"; variety	Dramatic sketch..
9:30	Thomas; orchestra..	soloists; players	Burns and Allen,	Soloists; orchestra
9:45	Evening Journal.....	and orchestra....	comedy orchestra	News Service.....
10:00	Hollywood Gossip...	Guy Lombardo's	Jack Pearl; solo-	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Talk, Alfred E. Smith	Orch.; R. Cortez	ist; chorus; orch.	his orchestra.....
10:30	Joe Rines and his	Ray Noble and	Spotlight Revue...	Gene Baker, bari-
10:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra....	Musical Rhymester	tone; concert or..
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; sports..	News Service.....	Claude Hopkins &
11:15	Hall's Orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	Le Paradist Orch..	his orchestra.....
11:30	Dramatic sketch by	Keller Orchestra..	Enoch Light and	Dick Messner and
11:45	local studio.....	The Hoofinghams..	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WAAB, Christian Science lecture by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., from Colonial Theater, Boston. (Also WNBH, WLLH and WIXAL.)
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; apesker; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild; chamber music recital.
3:00 WNAC, High school debate; Resolved, That Trial by Jury Should Be Abolished.
4:00 WNAC, Current Questions Before Congress; Talk, Senator Arthur Capper.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WNAC, From the Governor's Office; talk, Gov. James M. Curley.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Leslie Howard and daughter, in scene from "Dear Brutus"; Gregory Ratoff; Hartley and Alvarez; Tom Howard.
8:15 WBZ, "Pastorale"; Joseph Littau's concert orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, "Romance"; readings by David Ross; orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, "Brahms and the Roots of His Artistic Creed," Brendan Keenan.
8:45 WAAB, "Art Collecting for Everybody," John Davis Hatch.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WNAC, Caca Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat; Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Mexican Musical Tours; orchestra; speaker.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee club.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings"; orchestra from Toronto.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; soloists; quartet.
10:30 WBZ, "Security Under Socialism," Norman Thomas.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Amendments to the AAA." Henry A. Wallace.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

"Chest-beating," the popular Democratic pastime directly after the 1934 election, evidently has been discarded. Although the Massachusetts Democrats six months ago decided that the Republican Party was rendered harmless and that the Democratic Party was the only political organization in the State, today they are pleading need for a press agent to counteract Republican propaganda.

Six months ago the Democrats openly declared that nothing the Republicans could do or say would have any more effect on the voters, who had shoved Democrats into every major state office. But, political "soothsayers" on Beacon Hill declare, the verbal bombs tossed by the Republicans into Democratic laps within the last month have caused no little discomfort. Thus the press agent.

The press agent's salary will be taken from the $20,000 the Democratic State Committee hopes to raise from the $100-a-plate banquet scheduled for June 17 at the Copley-Plaza. The dinner, incidentally, will be restricted to a choice group of 200 Democratic leaders, each of whom must give their $100 or stay on the outside with the lesser lights.

Five leaders from each of the 40 Massachusetts Senatorial districts will sit down at the banquet table. And collection of the $20,000 fund will not be the sole purpose of this monetarily aristocratic dinner. Running the fund a close second will be an effort to unite all factions of the Massachusetts Democratic Party.

There are several factions within the Democratic Party, despite the major victory of 1934, for instance, those Democrats who still like Joseph B. Ely, former Governor. Governor Curley, who has done a fairly thorough job of sweeping out of office several of Mr. Ely's last-minute appointees, has antagonized these Ely supporters.

And the postmastership fight has not made Governor Curley and Senator David I. Walsh any more affectionate toward each other than they were during the Democratic preprimary convention, when Mr. Curley charged that Governor Ely and Senator David Walsh railroaded the convention in favor of Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole. This convention is still a bone of contention between the Ely Democrats and the Curley Democrats.

In the postmastership battle, Governor Curley and Senator Walsh have been "backing different horses." One is bound to be the loser and that loser will also be divested of some political pestige.

Another possible split concerns the gubernatorial and senatorial candidacies for 1936. Charles F. Hurley, who having been State Treasurer for two successive terms, must drop that office in 1936, has his eyes on the Governor's chair. If he goes through with his intention he will find himself stacked against either the Governor, who may run for re-election, or Mr. Curley's nominee, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, if the Governor decides to seek Senator Marcus A. Coolidge's job in Washington. If the Governor does run for Senator, Mr. Coolidge may be the means of another split.

A start toward harmonizing these various factions will be made at the June 17 dinner. James A. Farley, Postmaster General and federal patronage chief, will sit alongside Governor Curley and Senator David I. Walsh at the speakers' table. These three will be the only speakers.

Representing three major factions in the Democratic party, these men will be the center of all political eyes. Their reaction to each other's remarks will be carefully noted for their harmonizing effects. But their speeches could very readily resolve into a battle for the limelight.

Governor Curley, it is well known, usually wants to conduct any affair in which he has a major part. Nor can "Jim" Farley or Senator Walsh be branded as shrinking violets. If there should be a struggle for the limelight, all efforts to unite Democratic factions would be forgotten and the splits would be more prominent than ever.

Edgar M. Mills

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Medford Marks Century's Work Of High School

Just 100 years ago, 40 children entered a long, low, log building in the town of Medford, picked up white quill pens and wrote painstakingly for three hours. Then, their examinations over, they excitedly awaited the results as they chatted on the grass plot outside.

There was reason for their excitement. They had been promised a high school if the results of an examination showed higher education necessary for the town's children.

Within a few hours a town meeting was called. Charles Mason, the town's educator, solemnly stepped to the platform. Not a person moved. Then with a smile he announced, "The examination was successful."

Caps Thrown Into the Air

He was unable to make his next announcement. Caps were thrown in the air and cheers both from the students and their parents drowned out the final announcement that Medford would set up the fourth free public high school in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

From today until Saturday the city of Medford, bands playing, bunting flying, and children marching, will celebrate that occasion with the Medford High School Centennial.

Alumni, from as far west as New Mexico, have arrived to take part in the celebration. Telegrams and letters from all corners of the United States are pouring in with "best wishes." The local alumni have planned a parade, a banquet, and the unveiling of a bronze plaque to commemorate the date those 40 students marched into the log cabin for their examinations.

Tablet on Original Site

At 8 o'clock tonight the Medford Historical Society will unveil a tablet on the original site of the log cabin school building. The First Parish Unitarian Church on High Street now stands on that site. The school remained here from 1835 to 1844, when the classes were transferred to the Center School, a large wooden structure which housed both grammar and high school pupils.

The Center School was in use until 1896 when the first part of the present high school was built. A marker will be placed on the Center School location and a large bronze tablet will be unveiled at the present school building on Saturday. Charles B. Dunham, chairman of the Centennial Memorial Committee is to preside at these dedications. State Senator Charles T. Daly, class of 1901, will speak at the Center School tablet marking.

City Joins in Celebration

Every facility of the city is being turned over for use in the celebration. The Armory has been decorated "like never before," as the committee said, for the grand ball on Thursday evening. The Riverside Theater is to be open Friday night for all who want to see slides and hear more of the history of the high school's development.

Mrs. Richard B. Coolidge, wife of a former Medford mayor and daughter of Lorin L. Dame, principal of the school for 27 years, is scheduled to give the historical sketch. A short pageant will also be presented on the early history of the school.

On Saturday the alumni will gather for a bit of reminiscencing. They will parade, banquet, play baseball, have a tug of war and probably run a few races "the way they were run when we were on the track squad."

Gathering of "Old Grads"

As to the number of Alumni expected to attend the "open house," and all the accompanying celebration, Headmaster Ralph L. Kendall, who has been connected with the high school 27 years—although principal only since 1932—estimated today that some 5000 "old grads" would rally round the final cheering.

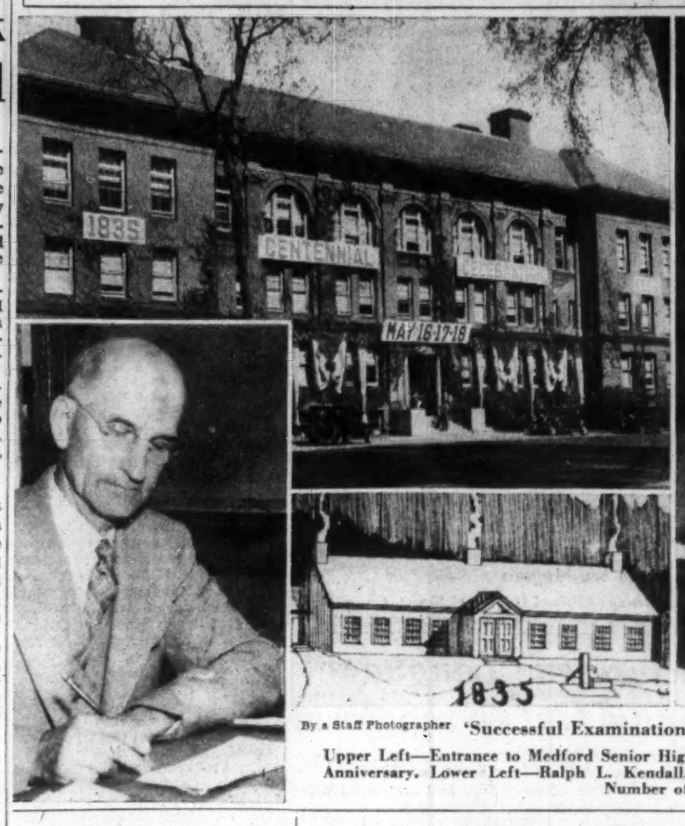
Mr. Kendall estimated that more than 9000 students had graduated from the high school in the past 100 years. The majority since 1875.

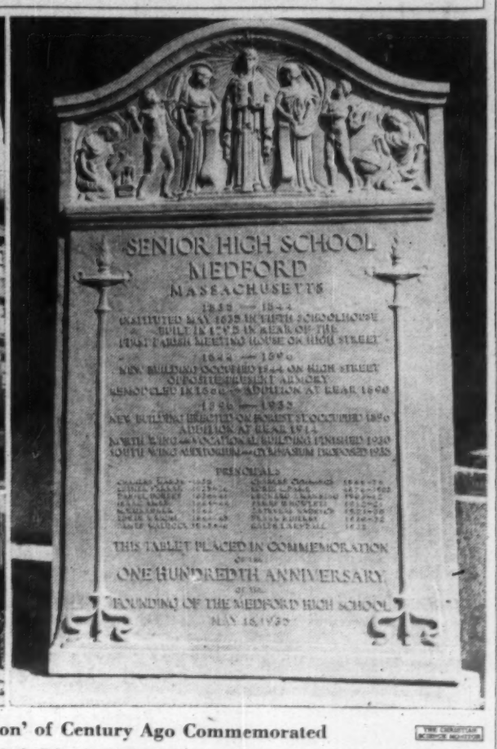
"There should be approximately 8000 living graduates today," he stated, "and to have 5000 of them present for our celebration is actual proof of their sincere appreciation for what the high school had done for the youth of Medford the last 100 years."

Medford High, he said, was the fourth free high school in the State. The three preceding it were in Boston, Plymouth and Chelmsford.

Several "grads" standing around the High School this morning which is hung with flags and streamers were heard to remark, "Well if Charlie Mason, principal of the grammar and high school back in 1835, could only see this today—he wouldn't have been so hesitant about starting that first school." That's what all Medford thinks too.

Medford Recalls Notable Share in Massachusetts' School History





By a Staff Photographer **'Successful Examination' of Century Ago Commemorated**

Upper Left—Entrance to Medford Senior High School. Right—Plaque Memorializing One Hundredth Anniversary. Lower Left—Ralph L. Kendall, Fourteenth Headmaster of School. Center—Centennial Number of High School Review

Christian Science Lecture On May 16 Announced

A noonday lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., Thursday, May 16, at 12:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, in the Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

This lecture will also be radiocast over stations WAAB, in Boston, WNBH in New Bedford, WLLH in Lowell, and W1XAL, Boston shortwave.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cool with light frost tonight; Thursday fair; moderate northwest and north winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler with light to heavy frost tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight and Thursday with frost, mostly light tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	63	Minneapolis	46	56
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	42	44	New York	50	72
Denver	42	48	Norfolk	56	86
Helena, Mont.	34	58	Philadelphia	52	74
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Louis	48	52
Kansas City	46	54	San Francisco	52	56
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	54	74
Miami	78	84			

A—8 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 15.
B—Maximum May 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:10 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Thursday 11.22 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:28 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; maximum temperature 63 degrees above zero; minimum 54 above.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30. Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" Berlioz Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai "The Jewels of the Madonna," Intermezzo, Act III Wolf-Ferrari Ballet Suite from "Faust" Gounod Invitation to the Dance Weber-Berlioz Kammenoi Ostrow Rubinstein Overture Solennelle, "1812" Tchaikovsky "Naughty Marietta," Selection Herbert Waltz from "Sleeping Beauty" Tchaikovsky Sailors' Dance from "Red Poppy" Gliere

Theaters

"PARADE" (Colonial) Theatre Guild's satirical revue, with Jimmy Savo. 8:15.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time." Viennese production with English titles, brought back for last time as American rights expire on June 1. 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Shorts: "Yellowstone on Parade"; "Flowers at Work"; "Bolero"; news.

EXETER—"Baboona." More Martin Johnson pictures. 1:35, 4:50, 7:50. "Gold Diggers of 1935." Tomorrow: "West Point of the Air."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Spencer Tracy in policeman and girl speeder story, "It's a Small World." Fenway, 2:19, 4:50, 7:39, 10:00. Paramount, 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:10, 9:50. "Dinky" with Jackie Cooper. Tomorrow: "$10 Raise" and "G-Men."

KEITH'S — Liam O'Flaherty's powerful drama of strife-torn Ireland, "The Informer." With Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster and Wallace Ford. 10:37 a. m., 12:50, 3:03, 5:16, 7:29, 9:43. Also long and unusual fish picture, specializing on swordfish, mantus, sharks and a whale.

ORPHEUM—George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

STATE—Jack Holt in a race course story, "The Unwelcome Stranger." 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9:05. "Mark of the Vampire," with Bela Lugosi, Lionel Barrymore and Lionel Atwill.

METROPOLITAN—Marlene Dietrich in expensive costumes in "The Devil Is a Woman." 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: "Laughology Revue," with Pat Rooney and Herman Timberg.

MODERN—Dorothy Canfield's "The Eternal Masculine," now named "Two Heads on a Pillow." 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 8:04. "Go Into Your Dance," with Ruby Keeler and Al Jolson.

BOSTON—Boris Karloff in "The Bride of Frankenstein." 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Straight From the Heart."

TREMONT—"Romance in Manhattan," with Ginger Rogers, and "The Right to Romance," with Ann Harding. 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN — Damon Runyon's "Princess O'Hara." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "George White's Scandals."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "It Happened in New York." 2:05, 4:05, 8:05. "George White's Scandals."

UNIVERSITY—"Death Takes a Holiday." 1:45, 4:50, 8:05. "Dancing Lady."

STRAND—"Living on Velvet." 1, 3:54, 6:54, 9:48. "Strange Wives."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"An Elephant Never Forgets," color cartoon; "Hold That Shark"; "Stranger Than Fiction"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

BOSTON UNIVERSITY ORCHESTRA — Robert Cohen, conductor. Program includes "The Three Kings" by New England band leader Walter Smith; "Egmont" overture by Beethoven; "Emperor" waltz by Strauss, etc. 29 Exeter Street. 8:15. Open to the public.

FAELTEN PIANO SCHOOL—Students recital. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8. Free.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Hampshire and Ruggles Streets. 7:30.

ITALIAN CONCERT—By North End Community Chorus. Operatic airs and Italian folk songs. School, 119 Marion Street, East Boston. 7:30.

Other Events

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASS'N—Waltham branch. Panel discussion: "Can We Have Peace?" Taking part—Sarah Wambaugh, Grove Clark, Prof. E. M. Winslow, Leonard W. Cronkhite, chairman. South Junior High School, Waltham. Free. 8.

DR. A. E. STRATH-GORDON—First of series of lectures on ancient cultures, from Atlantis to Yucatan and Egypt. Subject: "New Light on Old Paths: Judging From the Past, What Does the Future Hold?" Richards Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

"PERFECT HARMONY"—Play presented by the Cambridge ERA Civic Theater, Longfellow School, Broadway, Cambridge. 8.

ERA FREE LECTURE—"What Kind of a Security Bill Should We Have?" by Abraham Silverman. Fellowes Athenaeum, Roxbury. 8

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Colonial Theater, Boylston Street. 12:15 p. m.

Other Events

BEACON HILL GARDEN CLUB — Annual opening of gardens for public enjoyment. Certain gardens, as marked, open on Thursday. Others on Friday. Ten open at a time from 2 to 6.

FAMILY WELFARE SOCIETY — Annual meeting. Speakers: Mrs. Natalie W. Linderholm, Edward Hutchins, Malcolm Strong Nichols. 25 Blossom Street. 3:30.

QUOTA CLUB—Dinner meeting. Speaker: Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, director of General Federation of Women's Clubs. 264 Boylston Street. 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maxinnis: American Rooms. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Current events lecture by Mrs. Ida Porter Hoyer. 11 a. m.

Typographical Strike In Springfield, Mass., Caused by Discharge

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15 (AP) —Composing-room forces of both the Daily News and Evening Union were on the street today, as the result of a controversy between Sherman H. Bowles, representing the publishers of the Springfield Union, and local 214 of the Typographical Union.

Mr. Bowles, according to union officials, discharged Kenneth I. Taylor, president of the local, when he declined to assume the post of foreman at the Daily News. Taylor pointed out that union rules forbade him to serve as foreman and as a union official at the same time. Mr. Bowles, according to union officials, refused a union demand that Taylor be reinstated, and discharged the entire force.

A sympathetic walkout occurred at the Evening Union composing room when Mr. Bowles declined to reinstate the Daily News force.

Mr. Taylor, in addition to being president of the Typographical Union, has been prominent in organized labor affairs.

One edition of the Evening Union was issued, the type for which was set before the men went out.

Brann Makes Ready For Cabinet Fishing Party at Moosehead

GREENVILLE, Maine, May 15 (AP) —Plans were virtually complete today for Gov. Louis J. Brann's Moosehead Lake fishing party for members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet and several Governors, to be held here May 25, 26, and 27.

The majority of guests, estimated at 100, were expected to arrive in Maine by train, being transported from Newport Junction to Greenville by automobiles. Some, like Secretary of War Dern, have indicated their intention to fly here.

Workmen have been busy for several days preparing for the opening of Squaw Mountain Inn, where the party will stay. Guides have been employed for the fishermen—and the lake has been yielding some exceptionally fine catches of salmon and trout since the ice went out on May 10.

Invitations were extended by Governor Brann some weeks ago to all Governors, the President's Cabinet, President Roosevelt, and other notables.

For those who might not wish to fish, arrangements have been made for golf, tennis, horseback riding and mountain climbing.

The state forestry service's pontoon-equipped airplane will be here for the use of guests, and the state fish and game department's new cabin speed boat will be ready for sightseeing trips.

New Liquor Chapter

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15 (AP)—A new chapter in South Carolina's history of dealing with liquor began today. A system of state licensing of wholesalers and retailers became effective last night when Gov. Olin D. Johnston, subordinating his personal views to the mandate of last summer's primary referendum, signed the bill passed last week by the General Assembly.

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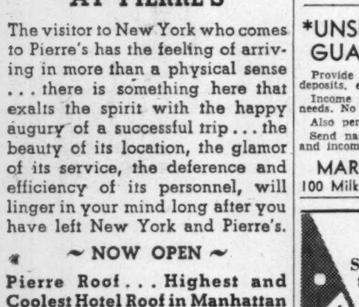

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Drive to End Patent Abuses Is Started to Aid Inventors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Opening a campaign to end abuses of the patent system, the American Economic Foundation has just issued a pamphlet containing the results of its recent survey of opinion on the subject. Its director, Percival White, announces that much additional material on patent abuses is being assembled to be made public for the first time in the near future.

The foundation was organized "to secure for the American people the economic benefits of science and invention in industry by opposing the abuses of patent monopolies, patent pools and royalty dictatorships in restraint of trade."

Abuses to Be Corrected

The abuses which the foundation is opposing are these:

Costly litigation, carried over long periods of time, an expense passed on to the consumer.

Suppression of inventions, depriving consumers of new conveniences and industry of new sources of business.

Unfair competition in restraint of trade, including price fixing agreements, officially or unofficially arrived at.

Discouragement of small inventors by monopolizing their market and offering little or no reward for their work.

A number of leading industrialists, inventors and others are quoted in the foundation's new pamphlet.

John B. Berryman, president of the Crane Company, Chicago, says:

"The whole system should be reorganized, simplified and put on a more intelligent basis. At this time a patent is of little value until passed on by a court, because they are issued too freely and apparently without careful consideration of the principles involved, or adequate study of prior patents."

A. L. Bailey, president of Birkett Mills, Inc., Penn Yan, N. Y., declares:

Utilizing of Ingenuity

"Our greatest resource, the ingenuity of our people, must be used for the common benefit or we shall fall before the forces of cheap labor and low standards of living in other countries."

W. W. Grail, manager of the Billings Advertising Company, Billings, Mont., says:

"The traditional American policy of rewarding initiative and invention is a pillar of national progress, but it is being undermined by abuses whose correction will go far toward restoration of economic stability and national well-being."

John M. Houston, Representative from Kansas, says:

"I believe monopolistic control is detrimental to public good and has a tendency to throttle the development of industry. I am very strenuously opposed to patent pools, especially those that are veiled monopolies. Unjust patent monopolies dominate industry and mean higher prices to consumers."

E. E. Adams, vice-president, Pullman, Inc., Chicago, states:

"One of the abuses of the patent system seems to be the enormous number of unused patents which have accumulated. Frequently idle patents several years old come to light, preventing the allowance of new claims and discouraging development. It is my thought that perhaps patents could be canceled if unused within a period of time considerably shorter than the 17 years now allowed."

Increases Living Costs

William Hudlett, State Representative of Columbus, Ohio, declares:

"Our patent system was originated to protect those endowed with a knack of designing aids for others. The inventors, after paying the necessary costs, including exorbitant legal fees, frequently live as paupers. Someone else reaped their reward. The system has grown so as to increase the cost of living for all."

Luther A. Harr, Pennsylvania Secretary of Banking, writes:

"Americans are being systematically deprived of benefits which might be secured to them through the inventive genius of our people, by patent pools and patent monopolies operated by certain groups of greedy industrialists. In exposing this condition and rallying public opinion to eliminate it, the American Economic Foundation is performing a valuable service."

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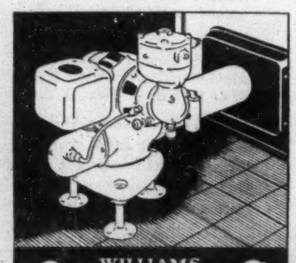

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Leaders in Farmers' Pilgrimage to Washington

Left to Right—W. H. Robertson of Alabama, Chairman of Group; Clifford H. Day of Texas, Organizer of Movement; G. T. Scott of North Carolina, Member of Committee on Arrangements

Farm Pilgrims Plan To Harvest Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

ing in Constitution Hall, at which the farmers cheered Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Chester Davis, AAA Administrator.

Taking his listeners back to the spring of 1933, when there was a huge carryover of agricultural products, President Roosevelt traced the results attained in the last two years under the adjustment policy. He told the farmers, "It is your duty and mine to continue to educate the people of this country to the fact that adjustment means not only adjustment downward, but adjustment upward."

"It is high time for you and me to carry, by education, knowledge of the fact that not a single program of the AAA contemplated the destruction of an acre of food crops in the United States, in spite of what you may read or be told by people who have special axes to grind," he continued.

Crocodile Tears

The President referred to "crocodile tears shed by professional mourners of an old and obsolete order over the slaughter of little pigs" and defended the present high cost of meat as a result of the drought and not of the AAA program.

"The memory of old conditions under which the product of a whole year's work often would not bring you the cost of transporting it to market is too fresh in your minds to let you be led astray by the solemn admonitions and specious lies of those who in the past profited most when your distress was greatest," the President told the farmers.

Commending their march on Washington, he declared, "It is a good omen for Government, for business, for bankers and for the city dwellers that the nation's farmers are becoming articulate and that they know whereof they speak."

The farmers wanted to see two persons during the day but neither made an appearance. One was Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana; the other Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Hastings Criticizes

With commentators reading political motives into Mr. Roosevelt's blunt language, Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, declared that the speech reminded him of a "small town bully, who boldly and courageously calls his opponents foul names when he has his own crowd about him to protect him."

The Senator objected chiefly to the President's label of "liah" applied to those who have criticized the New Deal, declaring "it comes with little dignity from a man who holds the high position of President of the United States."

He added, "if this term is to be applied to all of those persons who have criticized the New Deal, we have developed the greatest crop of 'liars' within the last six months ever found in any country."

Bits of Picturesque Language Take Capital Out on the Farm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15 — The 4000 farmers here for a two-day jubilee over the Administration's farm policy brought more picturesque language with them than Washingtonians have heard for many a day.

At the convention hall, a collarless white-haired veteran tugged at his suspenders and waved an arm, shouting, "Come on up here, you Georgia crackers!"

"Come here, you razorbacks," an Arkansas farmer yelled to his delegation.

Up since 5 a. m. and anxious for the meeting to start, another southern farmer shouted, "The bell's rung. The men have gone out to the fields. Let's get to work."

In front of the White House yesterday afternoon, following the President's speech, one farmer hailed a taxicab driver and asked him if he was "goin' to town."

President Roosevelt gave evidence of having absorbed some of the farmer's free and easy conversation. Greeting newspaper correspondents at their press conference this morning, he inquired, "Well, how are all you city slickers this morning?"

Several Georgians took the opportunity to show their unfriendliness to Gov. Eugene Talmadge who has bitterly attacked the Roosevelt Administration. A man who led the cheers in Constitution Hall said he was from Georgia, "the State without a Governor."

There were one or two pairs of overalls in the audience though most of the farmers wore their "Sunday best." There was a goodly sprinkling of straw hats and even more wide-brimmed sombreros.

Many of the visiting farmers admitted that county agents of the AAA back home stirred up their interest in coming to Washington, but they insisted in all cases that they paid their own way either out of their own pockets or by passing the hat among their neighbors.

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Byrd's Antarctic Cow Challenges Reindeers' Milk-Trade Monopoly

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 15 (AP)—The reindeer milk monopoly in the arctic regions wouldn't stand much of a chance if cows "muscled in" on the territory, state dairy experts decided today.

They had just finished examinations of two dairy animals brought back from Little America by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, and the verdict was that cows could supplant the reindeer as a milk source without much trouble.

The two animals, both pure-bred Guernseys, were Iceberg, a bull born 17 months ago in Little America, and Foremost Southern Girl, a 4-year-old cow that supplied the Byrd party with milk for the last 18 months.

Dr. J. W. Bartlett, professor of dairying at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, said both animals were "in perfect health and in almost show-ring condition." Other experts concurred.

"The Byrd expedition," he declared, "has proved that a vigorous, pure-bred dairy cow can thrive, produce large quantities of milk and reproduce herself in the coldest of climates. It has demonstrated, moreover, that people in Arctic climes may not have to depend on the less-productive reindeer for their fresh milk."

Capital Penalty Restored

TOPEKA, Kan., May 15 (AP)—Banished from the State 28 years ago, capital punishment was restored in Kansas today as an alternative penalty for first-degree murder. Under the new law, juries will determine whether persons convicted of murder in the first degree shall be sent to the penitentiary for life at hard labor, or whether they shall be hanged at the state prison. In the case of minors under 18 years old, the life sentence, however, will remain mandatory.

Giant Dust Bowl of the Southwest Bids Fair to Hold the Horn of Plenty

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 14 (AP)—Looking into the Southwest's dust bowl, washed clean by welcome rains, observers today found:

Reports of general crop advancement.

Improvement in health conditions in the 18,000,000 acre area after weeks of dust storms.

Heaviest precipitation in three years at some points.

Smiles and encouragement.

Rains fell in virtually all sections of the giant bowl, comprising parts of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. Harder rains fell on the edges, filling streams to flood levels in Kansas and Oklahoma.

There were mud puddles at Prairie Center, Colo., the community that asked the nation to join in prayer for relief. Precipitation measured one inch and a half—the heaviest in three years.

Scott City, Kan., reported more than an inch of rain—the best in two years—and farmers looked to corn and sorghum crops to replace ill-fated wheat plantings.

Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College agronomist, said rainfall "would make a wheat crop in the central portion of Kansas."

He said precipitation would produce alfalfa in many sections where there otherwise would not be any.

Dr. Edwin Brant Frost

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—Dr. Edwin Brant Frost, who passed on yesterday, reached his greatest eminence as an astronomer after he lost his eyesight. He was director emeritus of Yerkes Observatory, operated by the University of Chicago at Williams Bay, Wis., having been retired as active head July 1, 1932, after holding the post 27 years.

His philosophy of life held among other things that there is a definite plan of organization behind nature's operations.

Dr. Frost, who gained international fame through the development of the Stellar Spectrograph—the photography of star light, with the light broken up into component parts—was succeeded as active head at Yerkes by Dr. Otto Struve, a Russian student, who had worked under the guidance of Dr. Frost.

As a teacher, astronomer and mathematician, Dr. Frost followed his study of astrophysics from the beginning of his work at Yerkes, aiding in the largest of its kind in the world. His first notable contribution to natural science as a result of his research was the publication in 1903 of "The Determination of the Speed in the Line of Sights of Twenty Stars of the Orio Type."

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Yet in 1784, when this bank was founded, the pressing problems of the new republic permitted little spare time for organized musical expression—in fact, nothing more than village choirs singing hymn tunes, frequently those of William Billings, Boston tanner and America's first professional composer.

However, in 1798 a genial German named Gottlieb Graupner opened a musical shop on Franklin Street and gave lessons to Boston boys and girls on the pianoforte of the day. He had at one time played under Haydn in London. In 1815 he was a prime mover in the founding of the Handel and Haydn Society, the first organization in town dedicated exclusively to music.

Today Boston's schools offer instruction in every field of music. During the winter with the Boston Symphony and People's Symphony, during the spring with the Pops, this year celebrating a Golden Jubilee, and in summer with the outdoor concerts on the Esplanade, no Bostonian need be out of touch with fine music.

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King of Denmark Opens New Bridge Jutland to Funen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, May 15—The last of the ferry boats between Jutland and the Island of Funen, on the route from Esjberg to Copenhagen, has made its final crossing—for yesterday King Christian X of Denmark officially opened the Little Belt Bridge.

The bridge is one of the largest in the world. It measures 3916 feet in length, of which 2750 feet span the water. The Rhine Bridge at Coblenz is 1545 feet long. The Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco is 4200 feet in length, the George Washington Bridge over the Hudson at New York is 3500 feet long. The United States-Canada Bridge at Detroit is 1850 feet long and the Quebec Bridge spanning the St. Lawrence is 1800 feet long. The bridge over the harbor of Sydney, N. S. W., open in 1932, spans 3770 feet, with 1675 feet over the water.

The Little Belt is rightly considered a distinct engineering achievement. It is of the cantilever type, like the St. Lawrence Bridge at Quebec.

Not only does the bridge carry the main trans-Denmark railway over it but it also provides a wide highway for motorists, and sidewalk for pedestrians.

The approaches of the Little Belt Bridge are in the form of arches of reinforced concrete. The actual bridge over the water is of steel resting on four large piers. The bridge crosses the sea at a height of 66 feet and the central span is 676 feet in length.

Tenders for the bridge were invited in 1928, and awarded to the Danish firm of Monberg and Thorsen, in collaboration with various foreign firms.

Work on the bridge was held up several times through strikes and delay in the delivery of material.

Il Duce Warns Powers 'Hands Off' Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

ing thousands of troops into Africa.

"We shall maintain under arms for all the time necessary," he declared, "the three classes of 1911, 1913 and 1914. Moreover, another class, that of 1912, is in reserve and ready."

Even as the Senators shouted their approval of Il Duce's military words, mobilization orders went out to parts of the class of 1912 and army headquarters indicated the nation's men under arms would be pushed almost to the million mark by the end of the week.

"I believe a total of 800,000 to 900,000 soldiers is sufficient to guarantee our security," Premier Mussolini told the cheering Senators.

"They are men perfectly trained, with morale which it is no exaggeration to say is superb.

"They are equipped with the most modern weapons made in our war industries which—I am revealing no secret—have been working full time for some months."

To Critics:

Replying to critics who objected to Italy's weakening herself by sending forces to East Africa, the Premier said:

"It is precisely in order to be tranquilly secure in Europe that we intend to have our backs completely protected in Africa."

Listeners said they took that reference to be to Britain's and France's reported diplomatic steps to induce Italy to accept conciliation of the dispute, instead of leaving it for the League of Nations to handle.

In any case the Government named two of its ablest diplomats, Count Luigi Marescotti Aldrovandi, former Ambassador to Germany and Argentina, and Grand Officer Raffaele Montagna, former representative at The Hague, to serve on the conciliation committee provided in the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928.

More Workmen Sent

In the course of his speech Premier Mussolini said:

"It is worth while to point out that up to this time the number of workmen sent out surpasses the number of soldiers. But I wish to add immediately in the most explicit and solemn manner that we will send out all the soldiers we believe necessary. And no one can take upon himself the intolerable presumption to dictate to us concerning the character and volume of our precautionary measures.

"No one can judge this most delicate matter except Italy, who has in her history a dramatic, sanguinary and not forgotten experience in this regard. I prefer to be removed tomorrow for doing too much rather than for doing too little when it is a question of the safety of our colonies and the life of even a single one of our native or metropolitan soldiers."

Referring to rumored Anglo-French "steps" at Rome, Premier Mussolini said:

"The very word step is extremely distasteful and although some people beyond our frontiers would have desired it, the truth is that no step has been taken up to now, and owing to the Italo-Franco-British relations it is most probable that there will not be any. . . ."

As to those who express the fear that sending troops to East Africa may weaken Italy in Europe at a critical moment, the Premier said:

"One might reply to these zealous, disinterested counselors, who consider our presence in Europe indispensable, that we also are of the same opinion. But it is precisely because we wish to be tranquilly secure in Europe that we intend to be well guarded in Africa."

Alessandro Lessona, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, told the Senate it could be "certain the Fascist Government will carry out its duty fully" in the Ethiopian crisis, as new mobilization orders pushed total troops under arms toward the million mark.

Mobilizing

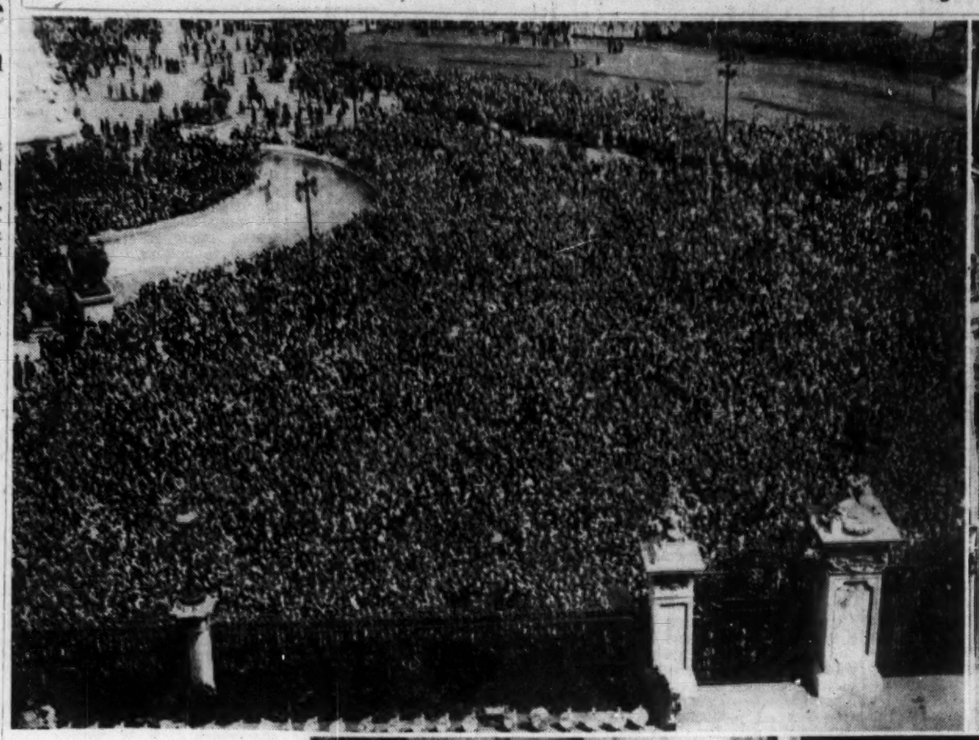
In the presence of Premier Mussolini, Signor Lessona repeated the charge that Emperor Haile Selassie of the African Empire had mobilized his troops in the regions fronting Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

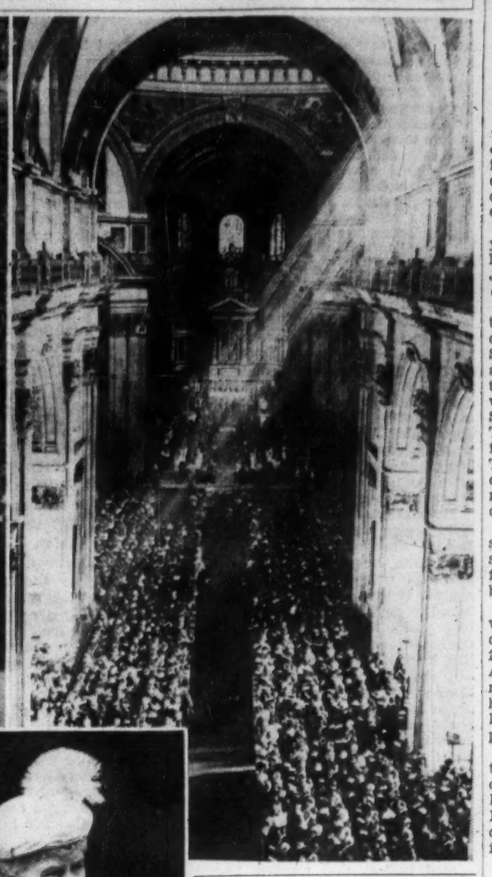
This the Ethiopian King of Kings, stoutly denied in the latest of his several appeals for League of Nations' action in the border controversy.

"A grave problem is growing worse by (reason of) Ethiopian anarchy," Signor Lessona said, in reviewing Italo-Ethiopian relations to prove his contention that Ethiopia had repulsed all Italy's efforts toward economic and political cooperation.

A government spokesman, meanwhile, revealed that members of the class of 1912 having special qualificatons had been called to the colors, and it was indicated this nation would have some 950,000 regular troops mobilized by Friday.

Britain's Jubilee Becomes World Thanksgiving





Wide World

Twenty-Five Years of Rule Are Celebrated

Upper Left—A Veritable Sea of Humanity Packed Outside the Gates of Buckingham Palace to Greet King George and Queen Mary as They Returned to the Palace After the Services at St. Paul's Cathedral, May 6. Upper Right—The Rays of Sun Burst Through the Windows of the Lofty Cathedral to Lend Warmth and Color to This Picturesque View of the Jubilee's Beginning. Lower—King George and His Queen Beam Happily as They Acknowledge the Cheers of Thousands of Their Subjects Gathered Outside Buckingham Palace to Greet Them on Their Return From the First Day's Procession. From Left to Right in This Photograph—King George, Princess Margaret Rose, Lord Lascelles, the Earl of Harewood, Princess Elizabeth and Queen Mary

British Children Send Pennies To Prince of Wales

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Farthings and shillings from Britain's children are helping swell the King's Royal Jubilee Memorial Fund, to be devoted to children's welfare, sponsored by the Prince of Wales.

Hundreds of letters arriving at St. James's Palace contain "birthday money," and small earnings sent by tiny contributors.

"Dear Prince of Wales," said a letter from a boy received today, "I won 3s. at our sports Jubilee Day, and send it to you to help make a playground for boys that haven't any."

Another youngster wrote: "Will you give my birthday present, a half crown, to your daddy for the children of my name David too."

A letter from a girl said: "I won a prize at a fancy-dress dance. I did so want to send something and the Lord has answered my prayer."

"Because I washed my face this week I earned a shilling so I send it to you," another contributor explained.

Storms Due to Drought

The chief cause of the severe dust storms of recent weeks in the west was the drought of last summer, say federal soil experts.

Zion Protocols Held Forgeries By Swiss Court

BERNE, Switz., May 15 (AP)—The "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," circulated by National Socialists to implicate Jews as seekers of world domination, were banned by court order in Switzerland today as forgeries.

The court's verdict, announced yesterday, brought to a close the lengthy trial in which a group of Jews charged Swiss National Socialists with slandering their race.

Besides forbidding distribution of the document in this country, the court fined two of the five National Socialists who were named defendants. Theodore Fischer, former National Socialist leader in Switzerland, was fined 50 francs (about $16), and Silvio Schnell was fined 20 francs. They were ordered to pay the legal fees of the complainants' lawyers. Three other defendants were acquitted, and the complaining witnesses were ordered to pay their counsel fees.

The decision was received with satisfaction by Swiss Jews and described as a vindication of their long fight to prove the protocols to have been forged by enemies.

Judge Meyer declared he agreed with the Jewish experts and "must consider the protocols as forgery and fake." He declared they fell under Article 14 of Bernese law against immoral literature, as tending to sow hatred against a part of the population and to disturb the public peace.

"It is now definitely established," the court continued, "that the protocols were copied or plagiarized largely from Maurice Joly's 'Dialogs in Hell,' and the protocols are consequently obvious forgery and plagiarism."

The "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" have been widely circulated.

They purport to be the account of the proceedings at the First Jewish World Congress held in 1897 in Basel, Switz. They try to show that a plot was fomented there by the leaders of Jewry to take control of all governments.

The "protocols" were first published in Russia in 1905 in a book by Sergius Nilus entitled "The Great and the Little." The complainants contended that this book was deliberately pirated from the Joly "Dialogs," purporting to be a conversation in hell between Machiavelli and Montesquieu, published in Brussels in 1864, as an attack on the despotism of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The "protocols" reached the Tsarist police of Russia and were used to explain the fall of the last Tsar, and again in the counter-revolutionary activities after the Bolshevist revolution.

An edition entitled "The Protocols and World Revolution" was published in Boston in 1920.

Translations have been made in Greek, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Spanish and Egyptian, and an Arabic translation was circulated during Arab-Jewish uprisings in Damascus. They have also furnished material for anti-Semitic demonstrations in Germany.

Kingsford-Smith Safe After Propeller Falls From Southern Cross

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 15 (AP)—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, hero of aeronautical adventures over both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, brought his veteran trimotored plane, the Southern Cross, to a safe landing today, after a desperate struggle to avoid plunging into the stormy Tasman Sea.

Misfortune overtook the Southern Cross when it was 850 miles out to sea en route to Wellington, N. Z., with a cargo of special jubilee mail.

The propeller and part of one of the three motors tore loose from their fastenings and hurtled into the water. The remaining two motors sputtered and coughed under their added load.

With Sir Charles and his cargo of 34,000 pieces of mail and other freight, were Capt. P. C. Taylor, navigator, and J. Stannard, wireless operator.

The Southern Cross was almost midway on its 1300-mile hop to Wellington when an "S O S" told of the mishap to the starboard motor.

Overboard went the freight as the three fliers fought to keep their faltering craft aloft. Then the jubilee mail was tossed into the Tasman in a final effort to avert disaster.

Once the Southern Cross plunged toward the foam-flecked waves.

"Afraid I am in the Sea," Sir Charles wirelessed. Shore points prepared to send vessels to his rescue. But the plane was maneuvered to a safer altitude and nursed back to the mainland with its crippled power plants.

North Carolina Dramatists Meet for Play Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University village became the mecca for playwrights and actors who gathered for the opening of the finals of the twelfth annual state drama contests.

The visiting teachers and directors of drama attended university classes given by Prof. Frederick H. Koch in playwriting and nineteenth century drama and by Prof. Samuel Selden in play directing.

The program was opened with an original play by Sadie Mae Deal of the Rocky Mount High School.

Then came a contest in play production of the county high schools, the participants being the Bethel High School, Cabarrus, Pinehurst, Tabor, and Wakelon School, Zebulon. A guest performance of a Negro play, "The Dreamy Kid" by Eugene O'Neill, presented by the North Carolina College for Negroes, concluded the presentations.

Strike Closed Plants Are Reopened in Ohio

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 15 (AP)—The day shift of 1100 men filed through the gates of the Toledo Chevrolet plant today, punched time clocks and went to work.

A strike closed the plant April 23, throwing approximately 33,000 automotive workers in other parts of the country out of work, due to lack of Chevrolet and Pontiac transmissions, which are manufactured at the Toledo plant. The Fisher Body plant in Cleveland, which employed 9000 before it closed, due to a falling off in Chevrolet production, reopened today.

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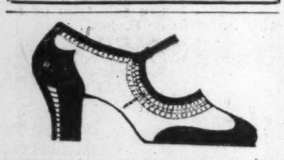
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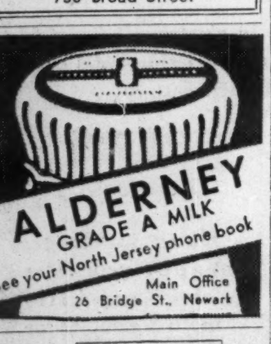
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Gambling Causes Want and Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

might adequately reveal the scope of gambling's effect on crime.

Many cases of embezzlement can be traced to gambling the world over. Evidence submitted to the Royal Commission typifies conditions wherever organized gambling prevails. In the United States, however, the spread of gambling, legal as well as illegal, has identified itself with gangsters and racketeers to the extent that gambling contributes to violent crimes and corrupt politics.

Another point brought out in the council's survey is the fact that many acts of dishonesty done under the stress of gambling never reach the courts but are dealt with in other ways.

Example of Leniency

New Hampshire's first year of legalized pari-mutuel gambling at Rockingham Park offers an example of the leniency authorities are inclined to show toward first offenders ensnared in the temptations of the race track.

Two Cambridge (Mass.) postal clerks were the victims of Rockingham's false allurements. They pleaded guilty to stealing money from the mails to play the horses. One of them explained that indebtedness due to family illness had driven him to try his luck on the races. Friends of the other victim made full restitution of the stolen funds. The United States attorney pointed to their previous good record in pleading for leniency in the judgment of the court. The men were released on probation.

An incident which magnifies the recognized danger of public interest in gambling in any way appeared last year in Roumania where an official edict by the Minister of Finance not only forbids all government employees in his department to gamble but even to watch gambling in any form.

The ruling announced that employees are not to be seen inside of a casino even during their vacations. The decision resulted from cases in which government tax collectors were tempted to risk state funds on gambling devices.

Attributable to Betting

Further proof of the temptations to steal aroused by gambling is contained in a British Home Office memorandum submitted to the 1923 Committee on Betting Duty:

"It is an undoubted fact, which can be established by overwhelming evidence from those who have the widest and most intimate experience of the working of criminal law, that a very large proportion of offenses of dishonesty committed by first offenders, persons who have hitherto been regarded as honest, are attributable to excessive betting."

A survey of gambling and its effects on the economic welfare of the individual carried on before the World War revealed that in 20 years prior to that event 5000 bankruptcies were traced to gambling losses.

Economic Waste Stressed

Less tangible though probably no less important is the economic waste of time and work resulting from organized gambling. The British Council found that gambling results in the cultivation of the habit of wastefulness and a weakening of the habit of thrift. In its report to the Royal Commission the council contended:

"The stability of social life requires a sense of the value of money in its power to command commodities and services and a consequent sense of responsibility in its use. The gambling transaction in whatever form carries with it no suggestion of value. It involves the acquirement, or attempted acquirement, of money, by chance without any exchange value of service value.

"Equally it involves a willingness to lose money without receiving any adequate return. This results in a depreciated sense of the value of money which affects all other financial transactions. In such measure as these influences are widespread in the community, to that extent is the economic stability of the country weakened."

Diminution of Efficiency

The individual's waste of time and lack of concentration upon his work leads to a diminution of industrial efficiency, it was further contended. A survey of the effects of gambling on factory production in the Rossendale area revealed that on the days of big races "the output of work is appreciably less, and on these days there is much spoiled work." The advisability of closing down certain mills on big racing days was also seriously considered.

The attitude of British employers and foremen toward gambling among factory workers varies greatly. In some mills, the results of sweepstakes drawings were posted on bulletin boards. Radio amplifiers were also found to have been installed in factory yards during the running of the big turf events to satisfy the betting interest of the workers.

A significant incident along this line cropped up in Boston, Mass., recently where the president of a large chain of retail grocery stores advertised at a meeting of his employees the betting inducements to be incorporated in the new Suffolk Downs race track at East Boston in which he has a large financial interest.

On the other hand, instances were found where British mill owners had posted notices that workers found gambling in their plants would be dismissed. But gambling went on under cover.

Not Interested in Thrift

A report on the effect of gambling on thrift submitted by the Secretary of the Irish Central Savings Committee also merits consideration.

"I was Commissioner for East Anglia," he testified. "In the Newmarket area we had a local savings committtee. I tried two or three times to reorganize the savings committee in Newmarket, but could not get the movement going in the schools or among the workers. I could not arouse interest in it, because everyone there talked of betting and nothing else."

Another substantiating viewpoint is that voiced by Sir Robert Kindersley, a director of the Bank of England and a member of the National Savings Committee who declares that the betting craze is one of the greatest enemies of the savings movement and that its increase in recent years has produced definite obstacles to the increase of thrift.

Debts Allowed to Pile Up

The British Council's report to the Royal Commission reveals that small tradesmen in industrial areas also bear witness to the aggravation of debts and the difficulty of collecting bills, due to the wastefulness of betting.

Important findings on the social side of gambling's ledger have also been disclosed. The Committee of the Irish Free State Government, which some six years ago inquired into the results of the betting offices legalized under the Betting Act of 1926, declared that "women and children are present in the crowd with a consequent increase in juvenile gambling."

"These evils," it found, "are increased in the poorer class areas of the cities. The gambling craze has affected all classes down to the person in receipt of unemployment benefit and home assistance. The total results are demoralizing, disorderly, uneconomic, thriftless."

A Y. M. C. A. secretary in an English mill city testified before the Royal Commission that 90 per cent of the boys with whom he came in contact gambled in one form or another. A Rossendale social worker testified that women gambled as much as the men, the majority playing the horses during the flat racing season and switching over to coupon betting on professional football matches when the racing season ended. Cases of schoolteachers selling sweepstakes tickets were also cited.

American Trade Reticient

Public opinion regarding gambling in the United States has not crystallized to any such extent as that revealed by testimony submitted to the Royal Commission on Betting in England.

Spokesmen for certain American trade organizations in areas from which promoters of race-rack gambling draw their patronage were noticeably reticent about condemning organized gambling.

"Off the record" responses to Monitor inquiries among these officials in every instance were derogatory to gambling.

Fear of a general boycott by zealous patrons of the pari-mutuels was one chamber of commerce executive's explanation for the reticence of merchants in criticizing their greedy race-track competitors.

Public Opinion Uncertain

On the other hand, some retail trade establishments near the tracks, notably the refreshment concessionaires, the restaurants, filling stations and hotels, found business decidedly brisk as long as horse racing was in season.

A survey of business in communities around Santa Anita Park, Los Angeles' new racing establishment, emphasizes the present uncertainty in public opinion.

"Business greatly helped," a department store executive reported.

"Terrible, even our staff demoralized," his floor manager responded.

"The races took out of the town far more than they put back," a grocer contended.

"My tenants played the races instead of paying me," said a real estate agent.

Newspaper office: "We lost a regular advertiser, a lumber dealer. The track left him flat."

Hardware store: "Saturdays and race days, our business was all shot!"

Beer garden proprietor: "Lots of my customers still spend their afternoons with bootleg bookies."

Merchant: "Now that the races are over, people may begin paying their bills again."

Economists at Variance

The conflict of opinion on gambling among American economists is revealed in a survey conducted last year by Dr. Warren M. Parsons, former professor of economics at Harvard University.

His question: Would not some form of government-regulated lottery or betting tend to satisfy a human craving for great gains from small expenditures and reduce undesirable gambling on the stock exchanges? elicited varied and emphatic answers.

Among those who opposed the lottery was Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant-economist. He said: "My experience with and study of government-regulated lottery and betting in Europe has made me believe that without a doubt the general effect of such betting is to nourish the gambling instinct."

Betting Put in Disease Class

Still another phase of gambling's toll is that which deals with its moral losses. Gambling is a disease, says Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, "a class disease to which those living on the marginal line of poverty and on the marginal line of respectability are especially liable to fall victims."

One of its most conspicuous symptoms is superstition, an intellectual malady stimulated by necromancers, crystal gazers and palm readers who prey on human ignorance.

In an age of achievement in natural science revealing new wonders in the heights and the depths of the physical universe, increasing millions, spurred on by the gambling craze, are groping through a vacuum of human reasoning cluttered with such inane apparitions as "black cats" and "rabbits' feet" and "lucky stars."

One of the few losing days recorded in the illegal numbers racket in New York City is attributed to a widely-played hunch incited by election headlines. The first three digits in margin of the winner's plurality in the New York State gubernatorial election coincided with the winning number of the lottery racket that day. Thousands who scanned the morning headlines regarded the numbers as a lucky omen and played that number and for at least one time out of thousands cashed in on their superstition.

Gains Easily Dissipated

Pity the unfortunate winners, too, whose easy-gotten gains are as easily dissipated in the unprepared ground of false success! Inquiries among winners of lottery tickets in France some time ago brought forth a wail of protest over the incessant woes visited upon them through their winnings. Neighbors pestered the "lucky" fellows. Friends and relatives sponged and borrowed. Strangers begged and threatened.

An American magazine not long ago published the doings of a sweepstakes winner from the time he went to Ireland to collect his tidy fortune—until the last nickel had been chiseled or squandered, and he had started out in life again by paying off the mortgage. "Never again!" was the doleful verdict of this victim who won.

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Students for Seminar At Geneva Appointed

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Ten American universities and colleges will be represented at the annual summer seminar on international relations in July and August at Geneva, Switzerland, the Students' International Union disclosed May 12 in announcing the awards of its scholarships.

The students, who will sail for Geneva in June, include: Henry V. Poor, Harvard; Gertrude Allen, Connecticut College; Ruth D. Cutter, Northwestern University; Alice Fitzgerald, Mount Holyoke; Richard D. Harfst, Wesleyan University; Harmon W. McBride, Yale; Raymond A. McConnell, Williams; Peyton H. Moss, Brown; Gladys Sinclair, Minnesota University, and Philip T. Van Zile, University of Michigan.

Mr. Poor, who is editorial chairman of the Harvard Crimson, received the union's prize scholarship for 1935.

Niagara River Yields Granddaddy Sturgeon

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15 (AP)—Edward and George Turner, brothers, struck gold in the Niagara River yesterday when they caught a seven-foot, 200-pound sturgeon.

The catch contained 54 pounds of roe, from which caviar is made. This the brothers sold for $27. The fish netted 83 pounds of meat, which was also sold, bringing $20.75. Fishermen said the sturgeon was the largest that had been taken from the Niagara in many years.

Child Labor Rule Approved

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 15 (AP)—Curfew would ring at 10 o'clock sharp every night for Shirley Temple and all film stars under the age of 8, by the provisions of a bill which the California Assembly labor capital committee has approved. The measure, an amendment to the state child labor law, would prohibit motion picture children from working after that hour.

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Reciprocal Pacts Help Interstate Drive on Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15—Interstate co-operation to prevent crime, urged in many quarters, received new impetus here when probation and parole officers of 29 states east of the Missouri River agreed to promote a movement for reciprocal state compacts to afford more effective control of paroled prisoners.

This meeting of officers of many states engaged in the same line of work was regarded as in itself an indication of the trend of states to form a more united front in the attack on crime. The Central States Probation and Parole Conference was organized a year ago and marked its first anniversary with this meeting.

Results of its efforts to bring about better teamwork among the states were reported. Many states are considering the adoption of reciprocal state compacts, recommended by the association, with prospects of quick legislative action in several, it was said.

Preventive Measures

The compacts would make it simpler for enforcement officers of one state to apprehend paroled prisoners in states which are parties to the compact, and would determine when prisoners on parole or offenders on probation are to be permitted to go from one state to another.

At the same time the conference emphasized the primary importance of constructive and preventive treatment of criminals and potential offenders.

George T. Scully of Chicago, superintendent of supervision of parolees of Illinois, told the conference, of which he is president, that the problem of crime must be attacked at its source and that to attain full success the law must have the active co-operation of the churches.

Mr. Scully urged community organizatins to aid in the rehabilitation of former prisoners, but reminded his hearers that "we can't stop crime by shooting down criminals."

Field for Church Work

Crime, he said, must be stopped at its source. Not only peace officers and social welfare workers, but private citizens can take an interest in those around them and help to bring out the latent good in boys and girls who may have been tempted. In this, Mr. Scully recommended, the church must take its place. When the church does consider proper guidance of these boys and girls as its obligation to society, then one of the major objects of the conference will have been attained, he said.

"Our principal task as parole and probation officers," Mr. Scully said, "is crime prevention in the rehabilitation of those who have committed an offense. We consider ourselves missionaries, trying to correct the weaknesses of offenders and set them straight. We cannot hope soon to eliminate crime; but we can prevent much of it."

A similar appeal was made by Philip Lutz Jr., Attorney-General of Indiana, chairman of the group that has been influential in pushing the interstate crime compacts.

"My theme," Mr. Lutz said, "is that greater opportunities lie in the direction of enlarged service to probation cases, along educational, social, cultural, vocational, and spiritual lines . . . and that in this social service by the state, the Federal Government should make grants of aid as it now makes grants for the furtherance of education, development of agriculture, road building, relief, and public works.

"Governments have failed to provide the necessary bridge that leads paroled convicts from their life behind prison walls into some proper niche in community life.

"I believe we send too many to prison. Prisons are not entirely filled with dangerous, vicious, brutal beasts. They are largely men who have some fine redeeming traits, and these men should be given every opportunity to rehabilitate their lives along the lines that will justify their place in society."

The new criminal code before the Illinois Legislature, which would extend probation and parole to every class of crime except the most serious offenses was explained and approved by Judge Harry M. Fisher of the Cook County (Ill.) Circuit Court.

Vocational Training

Citing the benefits of rehabilitation and vocational training, O. H. Lewis, superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory, said that of all the boys who became licensed barbers in the school at the institution, not one had been returned for violation of parole.

Dr. F. Emory Lyon, Chicago, superintendent of the Central Howard Association, regretted that institutions had been engaged too largely in the removal of liberties rather than in training men in the correct use of liberty.

Henry Barrett Chamberlin, operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission, pointed out that a man released from prison without employment or friends to take an interest in him is more likely to violate his parole. Job placement is a vital factor in parole, he said, and he regretted that more states did not make the proper investigation of parole conditions.

Double Standard Decried

Mrs. Rose Beatty, superintendent of the Ohio Girls' Industrial School, the only woman officer of the conference decried the double standard of morals, with its consequent adverse effect on girls' lives. She does not frown on the use of rouge and lipstick among her charges, and she is for prison dress reform. When she came to the institution she said the girls wore drab ankle-length dresses, with wrist-length sleeves. Modern and more colorful house dresses have taken their place.

The need for attacking the crime problem at its source was shown by several speakers, among them William T. Harmon, manager of the St. Charles (Ill.) School for Boys, who said his records showed 58 per cent of the boys came from homes with no parental supervision.

John P. Smith, superintendent of the Detroit police, advocated more playgrounds and amusement parks as a "safety valve for the pent-up energy of youth." He described sponsorship of a Boy Scout troop by the Detroit police as the most outstanding achievement of the department in recent years.

The conference, in resolutions, called on federal relief agencies to end discrimination against parolees and probationers. All officers were re-elected and Indianapolis selected for next year's meeting place.

What's Going On in the Arts

Frank M. Rines

PASTELS and pencil drawings by Frank M. Rines are on view at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

In both mediums, Mr. Rines displays a modesty of presentation, a choice of pleasing subject, a conscientious portrayal. In the pastels he approaches the effect of oil painting by achieving greater accuracy in textures and small surface details than is customary in the crayon medium. The resplendence of autumn color in foliage is a subject which appeals to him and which he conveys attractively.

The pencil sketches disclose the quaintness of the buildings and the naturalistic beauty of the North Shore. Roads, brooks and houses count among the subjects. The pencil technique is firm and dependable. Mr. Rines varies the stroke so that it will qualify the forms more accurately. Among the drawings are Gott House, Pigeon Cove and the Hartwell House in Lincoln.

Germanic Graphic Art

Reproductions of prints by German masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are shown at the Germanic Museum, Harvard.

Profiting by reproduction, the lineal arts may be studied and enjoyed more than any other mediums in photographic proxy. The lines are definite, and their design motivation clearly registered. Works by Albrecht Dürer, Martin Schongauer, Hans Holbein are among the reproductions. The particular aptitude which was the gift of those Germans has disappeared. Such luminosity, such complexity, such nuance as are displayed in the originals of these prints shown are out of the range of our print-makers today. The best of our contemporaries only aspire to do as well as the Germans. In England there is a school of print-makers relying entirely upon these masters for technical ideas. D. A.

"The Cedar Tree"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

"THE Cedar Tree," an Australian musical romance in two acts and eight scenes, has concluded a successful season at the Criterion Theater.

The book, by Edmund and Helen Barclay, deals with an episode of early colonial history in the cedar district round the Hawkesbury River near Windsor, N. S. W., in 1840.

The music, from the facile pen of Mrs. Varney Monk, shows a decided advance on her previous effort, "Collit's Inn," produced successfully in Sydney and Melbourne last year. Mrs. Monk is an enthusiastic student of Australian history. Her deep interest in the fascinating story of this oldest continent and youngest nation expresses itself naturally in original musical ideas picturing the unique charm of the country. The first and final scenes of the play are staged at the Cedar Tree shipyard, in the New South Wales cedar belt, Hawkesbury River.

Dianella Weston (Gladys Moncrieff), with her weak but lovable young brother Carvel, inherits the shipyard. Roger Carstairs (Claude Flemming), a Sydney merchant, loves Dianella and wishes to acquire the shipyard. Carvel Weston (Paul O'Loughlin), always needy, assumes the disguise of a highwayman and robs Roger Carstairs of £500.

The Flying Pieman (Alfred Frith), a quaint historical character, famous for his pies and his pedestrian feats on the Parramatta Road to Windsor, has witnessed the attack and recognizes Dianella's brother in the supposed highwayman. The Pieman confides his tale to Lieut. Peter Verners (of the Queen's Own Regiment). The Lieutenant (Russell Scott)), who loves Dianella, saves her brother but is himself accused. He escapes to the cedar cutters' camp where he remains in hiding till all misunderstandings are cleared up.

The charm of the play is in its simple directness, in the complete naturalness of the characters, the accuracy of the settings and the unmistakably Australian flavor of the music.

Miss Moncrieff has never appeared to greater advantage than in this play. The gentle genuineness of her interpretation of Dianella suited her very well. The vital clarity of her splendid voice was appreciated in the numbers "Coo-ee," "How I love you" and "I did not know."

Two other characters stand out in this production—Prunella, a dressmaker (Bryl Walkley), a gentle creature in lavender and lace who is still waiting for a lost lover of 20 years ago; and Alfred Frith's excellent Pieman. Seldom does one see so ingenious a combination of farcical elements delicately overshadowed by pathos. It was a masterpiece of refined acting. He sang with great success "How does a wild emu?"

The "Bush Bird Ballet," musical introduction by Ian Monk, Bird Ballet music by Alma Palmer, was as delightful as it was original. The ballets were arranged by Jennie Brennan assisted by Molly Radcliffe.

The play was produced by Claude Flemming under the personal supervision of F. W. Thring. Conductor, Fred Quintrell.

John Lavalle's Portraits

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

ON VIEW through May 18 at the Fifth Avenue galleries of the Grand Central Galleries are portraits by John Lavalle. Mr. Lavalle has solved satisfactorily the problem of making a picture that shall be a portrait of a person rather than of his or her clothes. He frankly invents a unified manner of treating the draperies, so that they become a pictorial entity rather than a representation, where women's clothes are concerned. Men's suits or uniforms are less stubborn material than gowns, anyway, and so may be transcribed as is. Nobody pays much attention to them, anyway, so long as they are right.

Mr. Lavalle further poses his subjects usually against screens that happily contain no rampant landscapes to distract the eye. He is steadily successful in concentrating attention upon the eyes of his subjects. As one looks at their eyes, the rest of the composition falls away easily into its place as a subordinate element, to be sensed rather than looked at. The portrait of Miss Katherine Talbot is typical, with its translation of the dress shadows into warm values that echo the subject's golden hair. All through the show are variations on Mr. Lavalle's command of pictorial resources, his color taste and his ability to individualize his likenesses.

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Stabilization Plea Discloses Vital World Need

Barriers to Stable Money Found Fallacious As Well as Political

Excerpts from an address before the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents by

Benjamin M. Anderson Jr.
Economist of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York

Most informed men recognize the vital need of currency stabilization. That the accomplishment of this is difficult everyone, of course, must recognize, the chief difficulties being political. But it is important that we should not impede our progress by artificial difficulties through the acceptance of certain widely current fallacies.

One fallacy is that we must wait until currencies can find their "natural level," and that we must experiment with different rates of exchange until the natural level is found, or that, avoiding conscious and deliberate experimentation, we should simply "let nature take its course" until a natural level is found.

Not Ruled By Price Levels

This natural level is supposed by many to be dictated by comparative commodity prices in different countries—the so-called purchasing power parity—and the theory is that if time enough is given, exchange rates will find a level dictated by the comparative purchasing powers of the various countries and that it can then be stabilized.

I regard this doctrine as wholly fallacious. There is no natural level for an unanchored paper currency. Except as paper money is redeemed in gold or as the issuing authority protects it by operations in the foreign exchange and gold markets, there are no pars or parities. Unanchored paper money is at the mercy of every rumor, of every shift in public opinion.

* * *

Most Sensitive of Markets

The foreign exchange market is one of the most sensitive and alert markets known. The general markets for commodities are much slower in their reactions. Factors affecting the value of money manifest themselves first in the foreign exchange markets and then, with a lag—which may be a very long lag indeed when foreign trade is choked—in the commodities markets. . . .

As long as a great currency is left unanchored, it is certain that it will shift in unpredictable ways and make frequent disturbances in world equilibrium. . . .

Value in Quick Settlement

The quicker each great nation settles this matter definitely, the better it will be for that nation and for the world as a whole. . . .

The connection between currency and tariffs and other trade restrictions is very close. If only gold is free to move across international borders in payment of international debts, the countries with the greatest scarcities of gold are in a very difficult position, and all debtor countries, except those most favored with gold supplies, are under pressure.

Lightening Gold Pressure

If, however, goods also can move across international borders with reasonable freedom, then the pressure on the gold stocks of debtor countries is enormously lightened, and the gold supply of the whole world becomes much more adequate. Tariff reductions, therefore, particularly by the great creditor countries, would, in effect, greatly increase the gold stocks of the world and would greatly facilitate currency stabilization.

On the other hand, however, the greatest incentive to the erection of trade barriers has been currency depreciation and the threat of further currency depreciation.

Relation to Tariffs

I think that a great contribution would be made toward creating a favorable atmosphere for the reduction of trade barriers by stabilization at a definite and definitive rate to gold, by even one great nation. And so with the other problems. The solution, or partial solution, of any one of them would help in the solution of every one of them. It is, of course, for the great countries and the creditor countries to take the lead.

Desirable But Impossible

The desirable thing, and the thing that would be done in a thoroughly rational world, in which nations recognize the essential fact that a rich and prosperous neighbor is a good customer, would be to settle all these things at once in a single solution at a great international conference.

The practical difficulties are so great that we know now, as we found out in the period following the great war, that these things must be done piecemeal and not all at once. The greatest fallacy of all is that of holding back for a complete and perfect solution.

Three Definite Steps Taken

With respect to these matters, while my own country has not done nearly as much as I should like to see done, I call attention to three very definite achievements which we have made by way of contribution to the international settlement since the beginning of 1934:

1. We have definitely, though not definitively, anchored our currency to a fixed weight and fineness of gold at 59.06 per cent of the old gold par. I should feel much better if this anchoring had been fixed in our law and in our public declarations as a final act, but, at all events, we have maintained it unchanged since early 1934. Gold will be sent out of the country in protection of the standing of our dollar abroad, and new dollars will be issued against the receipt of gold from abroad and newly mined gold in the country. The step is incomplete, but it is definitely progress.

Power to Alter Tariffs

2. In the second place, we have authorized our President and Secretary of State to negotiate reciprocal tariff treaties. Our State Department is working steadily and with some real results in this direction.

3. In the third place, we have removed all of our exchange restrictions. We have once more a free foreign exchange market and freedom in the international movement of capital.

I have no disposition to make comparisons of our own attitude with that of any other country.

Other Nations Seek Progress

Other countries are trying to make progress in these matters or trying to hold existing positions, and men of insight in every country are laboring tremendously in the effort to do more.

In all countries, men who seek these objectives find their greatest obstacles in the fears of those who are concerned with single industries or single special interests.

If national interests alone could control national policy, the problems would have been solved long since.

End of Currency Chaos in Six Weeks Said to Rest on Britain and the U. S.

By the Associated Press

Basel, Switz.

LEON FRASER, retiring president of the Bank for International Settlements, today said most of the world's currency chaos would be over "in six weeks" if Great Britain and the United States reached an agreement for currency stabilization.

The American banker, who pleaded for stabilization in his final annual report Monday, told the Associated Press Secretary Morgenthau's speech in Washington this week placed the responsibility for further delay in stabilization on Britain.

That is where "it properly belongs," Mr. Fraser said, in declaring the American Treasury Secretary's address "a splendid and convincing exposition of the American Government's attitude on monetary affairs."

"The Secretary correctly emphasizes the solidity of the dollar, which is the strongest currency in the world," Mr. Fraser continued.

"While there are many details in his speech with which I find it hard to agree, I unreservedly share his view that the United States must not yet definitely stabilize or abandon liberty of action on the mere chance that other governments may follow.

"On the contrary, stabilization must come by mutual agreement among the leading powers, who must tie their hands when we tie ours.

"In publicly stating that Washington is not unwilling to stabilize and will not be an obstacle when other governments are ready, Morgenthau has made the most constructive contribution toward general stabilization and thereby toward real world recovery which has been made by anyone since the monetary crisis began.

"Europe has had erroneous ideas about our position in this regard.

"Morgenthau's speech has made a marked impression and it places the responsibility for further stabilization where it properly belongs, namely, upon the Government of Great Britain.

"If Great Britain would do what the United States did a year ago and stabilize de facto for a period in agreement with the United States, most of the currency chaos would be over in six weeks."

Mills States Morgenthau Misstated Facts About Hoover Money Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—A strong defense of the monetary policy of the Hoover Administration features a statement by Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, today. It is a reply to the radio address by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Monday night, and in it Mr. Mills denies unequivocally the charge that the failure of President Hoover to quit the gold standard during the last year of his administration was "economic suicide."

Simultaneously, Amos Pinchot, internationally known lawyer, also answered Mr. Morgenthau, declaring that his address seemed to him an "alarming document."

Gave Wrong Impression

The Hoover Treasury head summarizes the Morgenthau analysis of what happened between the time Great Britain abandoned the gold standard in September, 1931, and the end of the Hoover Administration. He said that anyone reading, or listening to the Morgenthau statement, was led to no other conclusion than that, beginning with England's abandonment of the gold standard, the United States suffered a constant and uninterrupted loss of gold which exerted an unremitting pressure on business and banking and that by obstinately refusing to abandon the gold standard at once, the Hoover Administration paved the way for the panic and the events which preceded it.

This line of reasoning was wholly erroneous, Mr. Mills held.

His Side of the Story

"What are the facts?" he asked. "From the end of September, 1931, to the end of June, 1932, we did lose some $800,000,000 in gold, due principally to the withdrawal of short-term balances of the French Government to the Bank of France.

"By July, 1932, however, so effective were the policies pursued by the Administration, such as the unflinching adherence to payment of gold on demand, the securing of the Glass-Steagall measure and the determined efforts to bring the budget into balance, that the movement had definitely spent itself.

"From July, 1932, to January, 1933, gold flowed back into this country uninterruptedly in an aggregate amount of over $550,000,000. In fact, taking the year 1932 as a whole, our monetary gold stock increased rather than decreased.

Fight Was Won

"During all of the summer and early fall of 1932, trade, business, prices and employment all turned upward. In other words, the fight for the dollar and returning confidence had done the trick.

"Why did Mr. Morgenthau, in what purports to be a recital of facts, fail to tell the American people of the great inflow of gold during the latter part of 1932; of the actual increase in monetary gold stocks during that calendar year and of the sharp upturn in business during the summer of 1932? Because these facts completely destroy his case."

Mr. Pinchot says in a telegram to Mr. Morgenthau:

"You say that the American dollar is sound today. Here it is impossible for me to agree with you. No dollar is sound unless its buying and debt-paying power is stable and known in advance."

Soldier to Save Bonus To Pay Needed Tax

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 15

THE inquiring reporter asked Martin H. Champion what he would do with his soldier's bonus, if and when it were paid.

"Easy," said Mr. Champion, "I'm going to save it to pay the increased tax which will be levied to pay for the bonus."

Safety Razor Company Sued for $24,000,000

NEWARK, N. J., May 15 (AP)—Two Newark razor-blade companies instituted yesterday a federal court suit to recover $24,000,000 in damages from the Gillette Safety Razor Company, of Boston, Mass., and a subsidiary, the Otto Roth Co., of Newark.

The plaintiffs—the Clark Blade Co., and the Clark Blade Selling Co.—alleged the defendant companies violated the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Act by attempting on July 22, 1932, and thereafter, to create a monopoly in the razor-blade industry.

Europe Pays No Attention To U. S. Stabilization Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—President Roosevelt has been closely watching the cables from American embassies to reveal whether any response was shown to Secretary Morgenthau's proffer of currency stabilization, and to date has been disappointed.

This indication of the seriousness with which the Administration took its trial balloon came atop sharp attacks on the Morgenthau speech by Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, and coincided with a drive for an international conference on stabilization started by the silver Senator, Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma.

But it is not inferred that the Administration seriously expected international money stabilization to emerge. Rather, they were seeking—it is agreed here—to transfer the blame for holding up such a move from American shoulders, and as negative responses come in from European capitals, notably London, the purpose of the speech is attained.

Refuses to Hold the Bag

The Administration was obviously out of patience with demands from its critics to stabilize, and was seeking to prove that the obstacles are not contained in its policies, but in firmly held views abroad.

Senator Thomas's proposal, however, was coupled with a recommendation of further devaluation of the dollar, and was not expected to make headway. And a good deal of criticism of Secretary Morgenthau's analysis emerged in non-partisan circles. He was most blamed for no discussion of silver policy, which it is urged, is that monetary maneuver of the Administration which has the farthest reaching and most serious effects on other Governments.

The repercussions of silver policy continue to mount. On Tuesday Austria started to withdraw silver coins from circulation while on Monday Italy promulgated a stringent embargo upon the export of silver in any form at all.

Every succeeding dispatch from Shanghai indicates increasing gloom, with a particular wave of depression after Secretary Morgenthau made no material references to silver. And silver prices in Montreal, New York and London strengthened on evidence that the Treasury planned to continue the silver-buying campaign without relaxation.

President Roosevelt's reference to the diplomatic dispatches, which came at his press conference today, strengthens the view that the speech was in part an attempt to pass the stabilization buck to Great Britain.

Its other purpose was clearly to continue the Administration's drive for business expansion, which was also somewhat enhanced by the riproaring manifestation of confidence from the farmers who came to demonstrate their support.

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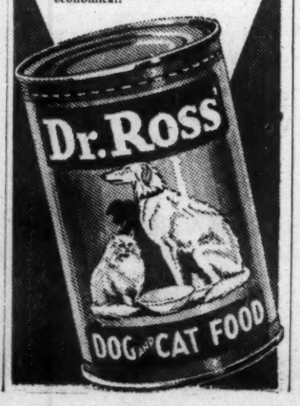
ALL DOGS
CAN'T BE BORN ON THE AVENUE
Maybe yours wasn't—but he is entitled to good food, suited to his exact requirements . . . especially, when DR. ROSS' is so economical.



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On the Premises, 61 High St., Newburyport, Mass.
(Just off Pike. Opposite Gen. Greeley Estate)
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House to Settle Estate

Consisting (in part) of: 40 ORIENTAL RUGS, of various sizes and weaves. Carved Dining Table with onyx top said to have been presented to Napoleon 3d, by the ruler of Persia, at opening of Suez Canal. Oil paintings by well-known artists, Gov. Winthrop Desks, Pembroke Tables, Chippendale and Rush Seat Chairs, Carved French Clock with Chimes, mahogany 4-Post and Twin Beds, Fire Sets, Sconces, Medical and Nautical Instruments, Ship's Compass Sextant, Telescopes, Old Sabers, Derringers, China, Glass, Silver, Jewelry, etc. Three Wood Turning Lathes, Chests of Tools, Garden Tools, Fishing Tackle and more. Like all our sales it's a dandy, and all goes for the high dollar, for cash. Bring cash, as it's a cash and carry sale. Delivery day of sale. Seats for all. Caterer on premises. Come.

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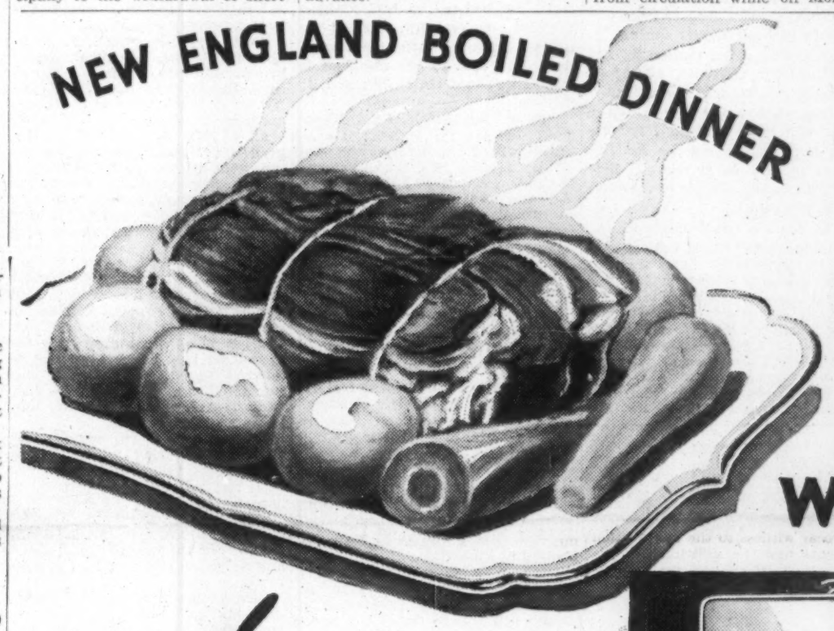
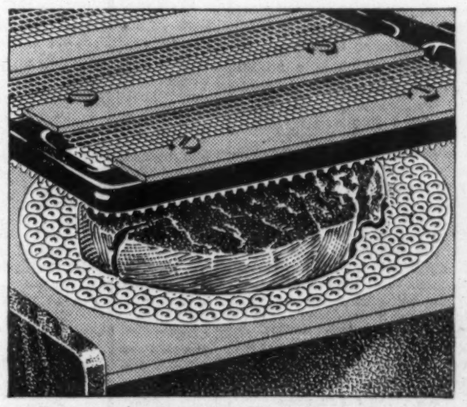


This *Quality* Gas Range cooks your whole dinner WHILE *You* ARE OUT

It's called the "Economy" Model, in the *Quality* line of gas ranges, and it certainly lives up to its name. Take its new Cooker, for example. You can put a whole meal into it—the meat and all the vegetables of a New England boiled dinner, for instance—and go out and leave it cooking for three hours or more.

When you come back your dinner will be perfectly done . . . the meat will be deliciously tender, the vegetables will have just the right flavor and yet your meal will have been cooked with only one small simmering burner turned on low. You can see this *Quality* range now at your local gas office.



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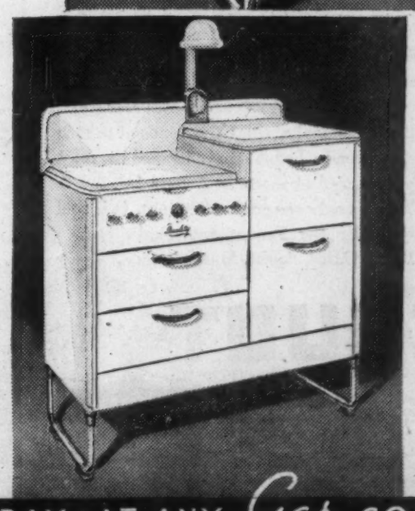

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For only a short time the Gas Companies of Greater Boston are making you a special offer. Your old range will be accepted as first payment and you will be allowed 10% of the price of your new range for it. Terms as low as a dollar a week. (Better telephone and find out today.)

"SERIES 2600" Quality RANGE
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Vermont Had Girls Too

History Has Much to Say of the Green Mountain Boys, but Its Pages Also Record Brave Doings of Those Who Rocked the Cradle

Tours to Homes of Famous New England Women
Ninth of 12 Articles

Henry Edison Williams
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tramping down the years — coonskin caps, long rifles, and here and there a nondescript uniform flitting shadowlike among the trees —the Green Mountain boys still continue to march for Vermont.

The romance and adventure of their exploits, mellowed by years, creep into fiction and biography with as pleasant and neighborly an influence as the mountains of Vermont themselves. Yet, for a comprehensive picture, something seems lacking. The Green Mountain boys were prime chaps; but in a region which produces such heroes surely there must have been heroines. So, what of the Green Mountain girls?

It requires more than history books to answer that question. When Vermont was being formed out of the numerous elements which finally produced a political entity, women were suffered to contribute only indirectly to its political development.

Influence Was Felt

But while they were seldom heard and seldom mentioned in the records of a State's early travails, their influence was nevertheless felt. Like the Green Mountain boys, Vermont women were merely transplanted Connecticut Yankees, and the traditions of such women embrace practical equality and independent intellectuality.

It is inconceivable that, in a region which developed along such original lines as did Vermont, there should have been only a few outstanding women. It is far easier to concede that the exploits of the women were overshadowed by the stirring events of state. And stirring they were, for Vermont, one recalls, was an independent country at one time, with its own form of government.

Out of the Union

Twice Congress refused to admit it to the union, despite the valorous service of its soldiers in the War of Independence. It was forced to extreme measures to hold its territory against claims of both Massachusetts and New York, and when the royal province of New Hampshire was set apart from Massachusetts even that New England subdivision made strong claims for sovereignty over Vermont. Indeed, it was not until 1791 that Vermont, one of the most persistently independent of the colonies, was admitted to the Union as the fourteenth state, and then only after being forced to pay New York $30,000 polite blackmail.

Episodes in which women figured therefore were not likely to have caught the fancy of historians when such complicated boundaries demanded attention.

Not Thickly Settled

Likewise while Vermont was crystallizing, its settlements were few and far apart, and family legends were not likely to gain such wide circulation as similar tales in more populous regions. Indeed, even today, Vermont towns have a quality of sturdy self-sufficiency.

The reason may be found in the make-up of the State. First there is its area of 9564 square miles. Subtract from this 5800 square miles taken up by wooded and mountainous land; subtract another 430 square miles taken up by its more than 400 lakes and ponds.

This leaves 3334 square miles for farms, villages and the habitations of men. And this explains the feeling of sequestration one gets in Vermont.

In the Path of Marauders

But in the early days this sequestration meant little in terms of the tranquillity which is its charm today. It was a dangerous place for any white man, not to mention woman.

Located on the borderland of territory occupied by powerful Indian tribes, it was the theater for many a battle and many a massacre.

With the coming of the French and Indian War, it was the pathway of campaigns, infested by marauding Indians and whites alike.

Yet, back as early as 1724, we hear of Mrs. Timothy Dwight accompanying her husband to Fort Dummer, near present-day Brattleboro, and two years later we hear of the first child being born on Vermont soil being named after his father, Timothy.

The Story of Ann

Ann Storey, better known as the Widow Storey, came from Connecticut to Salisbury, Vt., to clear a farm and bring up her family of 10 after her husband had been lost through the fall of a tree. Widow Storey's home was used by the Green Mountain boys as a refuge; and this fact alone should entitle her to the designation of Green Mountain girl.

Then, there's Molly Stark, whom Gen. John Stark immortalized so impressively at the battle of Bennington:

"There are the red coats and they are ours or this night Molly Stark sleeps a widow." But Molly is actually a New Hampshire lass, though Bennington knows the family well.

Mrs. Stone, Heap Good Squaw

Among Vermont's frontier women the name of Mrs. Stone stands high. Coming into the state with her husband, the first settler in Bridport, she was many times annoyed by the depredations of Indians.

On one occasion she saw an approaching band of raiders in time to throw some of her valuables out a back window and conceal others about her person. The Indians entered to find her calmly carding.

But one of them, suspecting her of concealing valuables, attempted to search her, whereupon she clouted the brave across the face with the teeth side of her card. This display of spunk pleased the Indians. "Good squaw! Good squaw!" they cried, and Mrs. Stone was never molested again.

On the Gentler Side

Family records of old Vermont are rich in such stories; but the Green Mountains girls seem to have made their greatest impression in literature and art.

In the state's archives one comes across such names as these: Anna Charlotte Botta, a native of Bennington, Vt., who as a student at a popular young ladies' school in Albany attracted much attention by her graceful verse; Julia C. R. Dorr, who for many years made her home in Rutland, Vt., and gained fame as a song writer, a novelist and a poet.

Of a Later Day

Coming down to more modern days, there is Dorothy Canfield Fisher, whose home is on a hillside near Arlington village, and Sarah N. Cleghorn, remembered as "A Turnpike Lady," and Zephine Humphrey who writes of Dorset doings, and Theodora Peck, and Sylvia Bliss, and Myrtle A. Aldrich, and others who must remain unsung.

Among the women reformers many recruits were made from Green Mountain girls.

It is recalled that C. I. H. Nichols, a native of Vermont, resided in Kansas through all the troubles in that state, and to her influence is largely due that state's liberal laws for women.

Mrs. Huldah Estes, the noted Vermont temperance worker; Louise Woodworth Foss, highly successful lyceum reader; Mrs. Harriet Granger Miller, a native of Westminster, Vt., who was awarded a premium for excellence of her typography; and Miss Edna Beard of Orange, who was the first woman to occupy a seat in the State Legislature, are other women who round out a fairly broad field of endeavor.

Their Influence Is Felt

A consideration of the Green Mountain girls who have unobtrusively moved among these calm scenes and left no personal history, but rather mingled their contributions with the common good to make a state, may not successfully be given save as the traveler moves along Vermont's wide, rich valleys; pushes into her emerald hills; floats calmly on her mountain-mirroring lakes; pauses in her small, unhurried towns; and talks with her women of today.

Perhaps such an experience may culminate at some such place as Bennington, where is located a brand new college embracing in its curriculum some of the most revolutionary of modern educational ideas.

Here is a school for women which is founded on the ideal that education and not sentimentality is what the modern young woman wants.

Every Room Rented for the Summer

Many Families Will Be Reared in This Martin House

Purple Martins Sign New Leases For Ohio Houses

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—It is "purple martin time"—which means that it is a very busy time—out at the W. O. Blase home here in Youngstown; for Mr. and Mrs. Blase annually, for the last 25 years, have played host to one of the largest colonies of purple martins in this section of the country.

Theirs is an expensive hobby, both in time and money, for the purple martin birdhouses cost money and require a lot of time and study—but they are finding it one of the most absorbing of hobbies.

Years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Blase, both bird lovers, became interested in attempting to secure a colony of these shy birds at their home, and for three years they tried unsuccessfully.

At last the first pair of martins tried their home, flew away to return with another pair, and another and another—until the fame of the Blase birdhouses spread wide and far throughout the bird world. And now 150 to 200 martins arrive each year.

Mr. and Mrs. Blase have a number of houses about three feet square and three or four stories high, containing up to 24 rooms. The houses are set on poles 20 to 22 feet high, and the poles are hinged near the ground so that the houses may be lowered in the fall, cleaned and fumigated and stored away until spring. A block and tackle are used to raise or lower them.

"The position of the house is very essential in luring martins," says Mrs. Blase. "It should be in the open and not too close to trees or houses.

"The martins are hard to lure—but they are worth the time and trouble, for they are the most pleasant neighbors—as well as the most useful.

"Their incessant calling is pleasing and musical—and they keep the shrubbery and trees and lawn free of insects.

"One of the peculiarities of the bird is that a pair of 'scouts' arrives early in spring. The pair sees that the houses are in shipshape condition, fly away and return a few days later with a flock.

Ickes Announces Weeding-Out Plan For Works Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—The first step toward decentralization of the $4,880,000,000 work relief program has just been taken with the announcement from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and PWA Administrator, of the formation of a "little PWA" in each state.

The other two branches of the new works set-up—the applications division headed by Frank C. Walker, and the progress division under Harry L. Hopkins—are expected to announce similar plans for dividing responsibility with state offices at an early date.

Mr. Walker is expected to use his National Emergency Council organization to aid him in receiving applications for projects; while Mr. Hopkins is now working on the establishment of relief districts covering the whole country.

Will Make First Check

Mr. Ickes said yesterday that lawyers and financial experts will be transferred from the national capital to the states to check over applications before they are sent on to Washington. This plan, it is hoped, will eliminate much confusion and congestion at headquarters here, since many of the proposals can be turned down at first glance by these experts trained in PWA methods for the last two years. Special directors will be named shortly for states where the volume of applications is largest.

In order that the PWA will not be besieged with job seekers, Mr. Ickes emphasized that the decentralization would not mean an increase in employees. About 175 lawyers, engineers, financial experts and an additional group of stenographic aides will be transferred, leaving the Washington staff smaller than heretofore.

First allotments for specific projects under the new law are expected to be made tomorrow when the allotment board meets at the White House.

Now Up to LaGuardia

Meanwhile, Mr. Ickes settled a long-standing argument with New York City over the acquirement of land for the Williamsburg housing project, covering 12 city blocks. The PWA administrator agreed to let Mayor LaGuardia have 30 days to prove his contention that the city can acquire land faster without federal interference.

If within the allotted time, New York is able to convey to the Federal Government title to the land involved, purchased at an aggregate price not exceeding the Government's appraisals, the city will get its $12,000,000 for the project.

The agreement between Mr. Ickes and Mayor LaGuardia is somewhat in the nature of a dare, with New York's chances of getting $150,000,000 for a comprehensive slum-clearance program depending on the outcome.

Debut Made in Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Sonja Yergin, opera singer who won fame in Berlin, started her musical career as a choir singer here.

Leader

Miss Elsie Wilcox
First Woman Member of the Territorial Senate

Woman Bangs Gavel As Temporary Head Of Hawaiian Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Hawaii's first woman in the Territorial Senate broke a precedent the other day when she was the first of her sex to call a legislative body to order in Hawaii.

Senator Elsie Wilcox started breaking precedents when she was elected two years ago. She continued to break precedents when she kept out of most debates and let the men do most of the talking.

Now she presides over the body in the absence of the president and takes a leading part in committee affairs. Miss Wilcox comes of a kamaaina, or what the mainland would call a pioneer, family. Her people have helped in the development of the island of Kauai and have large interests there.

Miss Wilcox for many years served on Hawaii's school board. During her term the schools broadened their activities rapidly. Alarmed at the growing budget, big industries set out to curtail the program and were successful in reducing staffs and activities. Miss Wilcox was adamantine in keeping education factors rather than economic conditions foremost in the school board's deliberations, and thus is credited with saving many functions that were in danger of being discarded. She campaigned on her school policy and was elected in a landslide.

Philippine Women Plan Own Party For New Regime

MANILA, May 15 (AP)—Granted the franchise so recently they have voted only once, women here today proposed forming a political party of their own in the Philippines.

Women were the most enthusiastic voters in Tuesday's plebiscite which assured Filipinos autonomy in internal affairs, probably before the end of the year.

"We believe such a party is the logical step to make women's voice heard," said Dr. Ines Villa. She said the move for a feminine party had a wide backing. The National Federation of Women favors a nonpartisan organization.

843,906 For; 33,576 Against

Returns from the plebiscite continued to show a 25-to-1 ratio for the 10-year commonwealth constitution with the count tonight totaling 843,906 for and 33 576 against.

The Department of the Interior announced the town of Mahatao in the northernmost Batanes Islands voted 101 to 53 for rejection. One official suggested possibly fear of Japan was responsible for the opposition of separation from the United States. The Islands are adjacent to Formosa from which Japanese fishermen come to take illegal catches in insular waters. The vote over the entire Batanes group was about even.

The constitution provides for a Filipino president to succeed the American Governor-General as chief executive of the islands.

New Regime Soon

Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act the process of transition to the new Government, designed to be a 10-year period of preparation for complete independence, might require an indefinite number of years. But indications are that the new regime will be functioning within 18 months after the act was accepted unanimously by the Legislature on May 1, 1934.

The commonwealth will put the Filipinos in absolute charge of the government, but foreign affairs and defense will remain in the hands of the United States and an American high commissioner will remain on the scene.

Secretary of War George H. Dern has been designated by President Roosevelt to be the official representative of the Administration at the launching of an experiment in native control which all the Orient and possibly world chancelleries generally are watching.

Skill in Three R's Taught By Neighbors in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A plan for raising the standard of literacy throughout the Republic is being put into effect by the Secretary of Education. Children and adults who know how to read, write and do problems in arithmetic will be required to pass their knowledge along to other inhabitants of their towns and villages.

Senate Passes 10-Month NRA Measure in a Hurry

(Continued from Page 1)

further investigation of Senator Long's sensational charges against James A. Farley, Postmaster General, the Senate got down to real business.

It passed the TVA bill, 59-to-19, after smashing a week's filibuster and then took the most important action of the day, by passing a bill to extend the NRA for 10 months; over the objections of Mr. Roosevelt and Donald R. Richberg, NRA leader, who desire a two-year extension.

In Defiance to House

It took this action in a militant mood, defying the House to oppose it; and it made its decision without even a record vote and after little more than two hours' debate.

As a concomitant to these three developments, the corridors hummed, today and yesterday, with the echoes of the bonus greenback inflation battle; the latest sensation being the undenied report that Vice-President Garner has told senators he believes the Administration should capitulate to veterans. The report is neither confirmed nor denied, but is credited in high places. Even despite this defection, administration leaders still think they can uphold a veto if they get a sufficiently strong denunciation from the President.

NRA Tops Surprises

The NRA action was the major event of the day. The present NRA expires June 16, and the Clark resolution passed yesterday would extend this time to April 1, 1936. It would modify the present law to prohibit price-fixing in codes, except for the mineral-natural resource industries; and it would ban codes of fair competition for industries that are wholly intrastate.

Under the resolution, the President is directed to review codes now in effect to see if they comply with the proposed new resolution within 30 days from June 15.

The Administration's reason for opposing this resolution is simple. A 10-months extension drops the NRA into Congress just prior to a presidential election next year; and the history of Congress shows that no major piece of legislation passes just prior to an election. A two-year extension would cover this time.

Ignores Richberg Plea

Nevertheless, the Senate spoke its defiance, in favor of the 10 months' action which was voiced by no less an administration leader than Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee. The Senate voted just after Mr. Richberg had told a mass meeting of 1500 NRA workers that such a step would be "complete folly."

Extension and broadening of the Tennessee Valley Authority, by vote of 59 to 19, was designed to stop further court injunctions against the Norris Bill, besides doubling the limit to which bonds may be issued from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Split Is Made Evident

Such injunctions as that just issued by Federal Judge William I. Grubb, against TVA plans to buy certain power systems in Alabama, would be avoided under the new bill, it is hoped. The bill would also clear the way to lend public works money to municipalities to buy electric systems from TVA. Courts have denied that Congress hitherto gave the Tennessee Authority the powers which the Senate now grants. The bill, like the NRA extension, has yet to be acted upon by the House.

The TVA vote showed a split in the Senate, not between parties, but between liberals, on one hand, and conservatives on the other. Forty-six Democrats were joined by eight Progressive Republicans, one Progressive and one Farmer-Laborite against ten Republicans and nine Democrats.

Critic of Long Flouts Louisiana's Martial Law

BATON ROUGE, La., May 15 (AP) —Representative J. Y. Sanders Jr., flouted Senator Huey P. Long's martial law in Louisiana's capital last night, but military authorities today had taken no action.

Mr. Sanders said he had told a national guardsman of his intention to violate martial law orders by criticizing state officials in a manner which would "tend to cast discredit" on them. Last night he made an address over a local radio station criticizing Senator Long and praising President Roosevelt.

Cleveland Strike Off

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15 (AP)— Union employees of the Fisher Body Company's plant here cast a unanimous vote yesterday to terminate their strike and return to work, Oliver Haydenreich, vice-president of the union local announced.

NOW—EVERY PEQUOT IS
GUARANTEED
to exceed U. S. Government specifications!

WHEN UNCLE SAM buys sheets, how does he get the most for his money? He doesn't guess about quality—he *knows*. He has had scientists establish *specifications* for the weight, thread count, and breaking strength of his sheets.

Now, in your own purchases, you can have the same assurance that our government has. For we *guarantee* that every Pequot sheet and pillow case not only meets, but *exceeds*, every one of the U. S. Government specifications for heavy muslin sheets and pillow cases.

Furthermore, we *guarantee* every Pequot to average *less than 1% sizing!*

Before we announced this guarantee, we had the U. S. Testing Co. purchase and test six Pequot sheets every month for a year and a half. These tests show Pequots to be *far better* than the government requires!

We know the value of tests and specifications. But we don't believe they tell the *whole* story. Here, for instance, are 3 vital questions which no machine can answer. "Do Pequots retain their fine surface appearance?" "Do they stay white?" "Do they keep their smooth substantial feel?"

We wish you could see the hundreds of letters we get, answering those questions! Here are a few comments: "Pequots launder beautifully—seem good as new after years of use." "Stay so white and nice-looking." "Pequots keep their good substantial body." "A joy to spread on our beds." "Outwear any sheets I've ever had." —that's the kind of thing thousands of women say. No wonder Pequots have become the most popular brand of sheets in America!

There is only *one* grade of Pequot. It is sold only under the Pequot trademark.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Massachusetts.

Every PEQUOT SHEET and PILLOW CASE GUARANTEED
FACTS ABOUT PEQUOT
There is only ONE grade of PEQUOT—sold only under the Pequot trade-mark.

PEQUOT
(pronounced "PEE-quatt")
Sheets and Pillow Cases

This is the official Pequot specification guarantee—the safe *new* way to buy sheets.

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

FREE Generous Sample

NOW YOU CAN TRY THIS DELIGHTFUL NEW OIL SHAMPOO AT OUR EXPENSE

Just Send Coupon To Us!

BE SURE and take advantage of this Free Sample Offer . . . See what Lucky Tiger Oil Shampoo will do for your hair and scalp. Prove to your own satisfaction that this delightful product will give new life and lustre to your hair . . . will increase its tensile strength if dry and brittle . . . will restore and maintain that youthful "beauty glow" so necessary to a charming "Permanent".

This Generous Offer is Good for 10 Days Only Send Coupon Today

Lucky Tiger
OIL SHAMPOO
Basically OLIVE OIL AND OTHER FINE OILS

Good Housekeeping Bureau

THIS product quickly corrects the dry, brittle condition of hair brought on by modern outdoor life and harsh methods of treating the hair. Lucky Tiger Oil Shampoo actually preconditions by cleansing the hair and restoring to it the penetrating oils so essential to softness and beautiful growth. And—most amazing —you can have a shampoo with this new product either before or after your Permanent, and wave will still be Permanent.

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ALSO MAKERS OF
Lucky Tiger Magic Shampoo. A thrill for Men.
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Beware of imitations and rebottled goods. Always look for Lucky Tiger U. S. Reg. Trade Mark on every label as shown here to the right.

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Please Send Prepaid Your Generous Free Sample of LUCKY TIGER OIL SHAMPOO.

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. A.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Woman Does Guest Cookery—Peiping Style

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

How an Unusual Business Came About

An American Woman, Returned From China, Meets a Financial Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Topeka, Kan.

THE cookbook has ever been woman's manual in periods of financial stress. She has supported, reared and educated her family by keeping a boarding house, or baking bread, or making potato chips.

Always when her household allowance has been cut, woman has gone into her kitchen and solved her depression problems, and usually without fame. For it is not news when a woman is a good cook, and except for a few outstanding examples, it is not news when she turns her culinary talents into cash.

But when her cookbook is written in the inscrutable hieroglyphics of the Chinese; when the food served is so palatable, she literally opens a Chinese tearoom by request of friends who have partaken of her hospitality; when the tearoom is perhaps the only one of its kind in the Middle West; when all these things are true,—as they are of the novel business and professional venture launched by Mrs. Robert I. Forbes, of Topeka, Kansas—a business which is already a thriving undertaking—then cooking for a living would seem to be news.

Mrs. Forbes lived for 13 years in Peking (now Peiping), where Mr. Forbes was connected with the Y. M. C. A. It was during that time, it occurred to her if the family ever left China they should miss sorely the Chinese dishes they had soon learned to relish. Accordingly, Mrs. Forbes set about to master the culinary art of the Chinese. She enrolled in cooking classes sponsored by the Y. W. C. A. and completed the three-year course. Little did she dream she would ever need to commercialize the knowledge she had sought.

Returning to their former home when the depression hit the American Y. M. C. A. at Peking, the Forbes' chief assets were their house furnishings—handsome rugs, tapestries, scrolls, fragile china of the curious rice pattern, old pewter tea sets inlaid with brass and copper, exquisitely embroidered linens, tables and chests of carved lacquer, accessories of jade, cinnabar, and cloisonné.

Guests Enthusiastic

When friends were invited for dinner or tea, they were enthusiastic in their praise of the savory food Mrs. Forbes served. The dishes were not the Chinese viands they knew.

"It's the Peking way," Mrs. Forbes explained. "Most Chinese food in America is served Cantonese style," she said. The guests were delighted with the novel appointments and service as well as with the delicious food, and as they dined upon "duck and doilies," "chicken velvet" and eight-precious-fruits pudding, they were kindled with the desire to entertain their clubs "the Peking way." The desire grew into a request that Mrs. Forbes take parties. And thus the tearoom was opened.

"When thou art in a Chinese tearoom, do as they do in China" could well be the inscription over the Forbes's doorway. For as nearly as possible, Mrs. Forbes serves the food in the Chinese manner, instructing her guests in the use of the long, slender knife and fork, or chopsticks, guiding them through the mazes of the many courses in a "ritual feast." As a matter of fact, there is no inscription over the door, not even so much as a shingle, for Mrs. Forbes has more than she can do as the result of her friends' word-of-mouth advertising.

Chinese Meal

The Chinese meal begins with a course of appetizers consisting of from four to eight varieties of cured fish, fowl and other meats. Then there is a succession of hot dishes, and toward the middle or the end of the meal soups, sweet and salt, are served, as many as eight kinds.

For the "main dish" which has been preceded by a score or more of viands, the entire table is cleared. Thimble-sized glasses of boiling hot beverage are brought in and at the host's gay command "Kambei!" meaning "Empty!" are drained. Then the "main dish" is placed in the center of the table and the guests, never numbering more than 10, help themselves.

This "main dish" may be "duck and doilies," the American name for Peking's favorite method of serving its favorite fowl. The duck is roasted while the guests are eating the earlier courses of the meal. The fowl is first filled with boiling water and then is turned on a spit before a blazing fire until it is tender, juicy and well browned. Meanwhile the aroma of the roasting meat has kept the guests from surfeiting their appetites with appetizers, soups and sweets. The duck is served wrapped in a thin pancake with soy cause and slivers of onion.

Other "main" dishes on Chinese feast menus, which may include 40 or 50 viands, are chicken pineapple, boiled duck, sweet-sour fish, shredded chicken, sauté of sprouts, and chow mein, which is quite different from the American style dish of that name.

A favorite dessert is the eight-precious-fruits pudding. It is made of fruits and nuts in a foundation of rice and served hot with almond sauce.

Chinese foods excel, Mrs. Forbes says, because none of the flavor or vitamins are lost in cooking. Meats are always well done and vegetables never overcooked. Spinach is barely wilted. All meats and vegetables are finely cut before cooking in order to make them amenable to the chopstick.

Cooking Semisolids

Wide Variety Including Cereals and Timbales

Foods for Special Needs—3

By **Hannah Dutaud**

Supervisor of Steward's Department and Teacher in Nurses' Training Course, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE second article of this series we delineated upon the subject of Liquid Nourishment. Essential rules were given in the hope of assisting those who frequently come face to face with this important phase of cookery, and are eager for fresh inspiration. It was emphasized that adherence to fundamental rules would make it possible for them to work out many unusual combinations. They need not be surprised at the rapidity with which new ideas unfold. The source is obvious—it is right desire ever ready to meet the need of the hour.

One's approach to the work should be joyous and spontaneous. Success is assured only as we work with an understanding of all that the subject involves. It is not amiss to listen to the advice of those who have had wide experience in this field of cookery. Their counsel is valuable because based on practical wisdom. Nevertheless, individual cases require specific attention and no one can outline the work for another, nor can they say how long to serve liquids only.

It is wise to make the change gradually from liquid nourishment to solid food. These two extremes are bridged over by what is classified in cookery as semisolids. There is a wide and varied selection of semisolid food owing to the fact that many of the dishes are oven-baked, thus bringing to play the use of attractive individual baking dishes, which when served give charm and hominess to the tray or tea table.

In this space we can give only a few important formulas. Under this heading are classified:

Cereals, custards, eggs prepared in various ways, souffles, timbales, cream soups, gelatines, baked or steamed apples, stewed fresh and dried fruits, ice creams and sherberts.

The making of custards may seem very simple because they contain few ingredients which may quickly be mixed together. However, we must stress the importance of proper baking. The oven should be set at the minimum degree of heat. At this temperature cup custards will bake slowly and be in a soft jelly-like consistency when cooked; which is the only way they should be served. Custards and timbales to be baked properly should be placed in a container of boiling water. If oven heat keeps water boiling, you may be certain it is too hot, in which case add a little cold water. To ascertain when custards are cooked, insert a knife in center. If cooked, the knife when removed will be free of milky substance. Timbales should be placed in buttered containers because the solid contents would cause them to stick. Custard molds require no buttering. Be on guard against excessive heat which will cause over coagulation of the albuminous substance. Should this occur most of the food value has been lost, and the custard should not be served.

Plain Custard

1 whole egg
Sugar to taste
Speck salt
Grating of nutmeg
⅔ cup milk
⅛ teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg well with silver spoon or fork; add sugar, salt, nutmeg, vanilla and milk. When mixed pour into custard cups and bake, or place in small double boiler and cook very slowly.

Instead of sugar this custard may be sweetened with pure maple sirup.

Caramel Custard

Use same ingredients as in plain custard. Place 1 tablespoon caramel sirup in custard cup before filling. When this custard is cooked and removed from its container it will be surrounded by caramel sirup.

Savory Custard

1 whole egg
⅔ cup chicken or beef broth
Speck salt

Pour into custard cups and bake slowly. Serve hot or cold.

Custards With Fruit or Vegetable Juices

1 whole egg
½ cup liquid
Speck salt

Fruit juice custards are sweetened to taste.

Tomato juice custard requires the addition of small amount of sugar to offset some of its acid. A few drops of lemon juice will improve all fruit and vegetable custards.

Timbales (Meat, Fruit or Vegetable)

1 whole egg
½ cup thin cream or milk
2 tablespoonsful finely chopped solids
Speck salt

Few drops lemon juice helps to enrich the flavor.

Whatever the nature of solids used they must not be chopped in a chopping bowl nor put through meat grinder—they should be carefully cut by hand with a knife on a board.

Old-Fashioned Oatmeal

When cereals are unpalatable it is likely to be because they are improperly cooked—more often than not they are cooked in a hurry with too frequent stirrings. This causes a gluey texture which is displeasing both to the eye and the palate. As much as possible avoid frequent use of quickly cooked cereals—the old-fashioned, coarser meals will, through hours of slow cooking, develop flavor that is more agreeable to those partaking of a limited amount of nourishment.

The old-fashioned cereals can be reheated several times and taste better for the many reheatings. Let us again emphasize the all important point of never stirring cereals after they have once started cooking—it destroys the flakey texture. There is a temptation when serving the cereal to stir that which remains in double boiler. By all means this is to be avoided; never stir what is left no matter how many times it is warmed over. It is possible to reheat these cereals four or five times. The container in which the cereal is cooked, when cool should be placed in refrigerator.

It is difficult to give a definite quantity of cereal and water, as cereals vary in different localities. The approximate amount is 1 cup oatmeal to 2 cups boiling water, and 1 teaspoon salt. The addition of 1 level teaspoon of butter during first cooking ensures a smoothness and richness that is very acceptable.

In cooking such cereals as Wheatena, Cream of Wheat, and Ralston, follow proportions given on carton. We advise 1 to 2 hours cooking in order to improve their flavor.

It is important that all cereals be cooked in double boilers. No other method will give as good results.

Rice

There are many ways of cooking rice and some are very good. We offer a simple method whereby the rice may be freed of surplus starch and each grain will stand out separately:

1 cup rice thoroughly washed
4 quarts cold water
1 tablespoon salt

Place rice in large receptacle, add salt and cold water, place over direct heat and bring to boiling point, stirring once to prevent grains from sticking to kettle; boil rapidly 20 minutes; no more, no less. Remove from fire, pour into strainer and drain; then pour a large quantity of boiling water over the rice to rinse it well. Drain for few moments before serving. This rice will keep for several days in cold water in a container in the refrigerator. When needed remove amount required; again place in strainer and pour boiling water over it—this will heat sufficiently for serving. When used as vegetable add small amount of melted butter. This enriches the rice.

Fruits

Fresh fruit should be cooked in small quantities a few hours before serving.

Dried prunes must be carefully washed and soaked at least 12 hours. Cook prunes in water in which they have been soaked—water should just cover the fruit.

Prunes 1 pound
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar

Add all together; place in tightly covered container and cook over very slow fire; bring to boiling point; remove from fire and keep covered until fruit is cold—this causes steam to condense and keeps the fruit plump and soft.

Apricots need the greatest care in washing. Each apricot should be cleaned separately, then placed in even rows in flat baking pan; one layer is preferable as it does not break down the fruit. Barely cover fruit with cold water; let stand 2 hours, then add sugar and salt. Cover and bake in moderate oven 1 hour. Remove from fire keeping dish covered until fruit is cold.

Apricots 1 pound
2 cups sugar
¼ teaspoon salt

A thinly sliced orange or ½ lemon greatly improve the flavor of these two dried fruits.

Gelatines

Gelatines form the basis of a number of attractive and wholesome dishes. Their food value is augmented when blended with eggs, milk, fruit, vegetables and meat. In many ways they appear to resemble egg white because of their faculty for entangling air, and thereby becoming light and fluffy when beaten with rotary egg beater.

The rules underlying all gelatine dishes are simple when understood. Gelatine is only soluble in cold water. It must never be placed over direct fire and allowed to boil as the heat will destroy the gelatinous substance present.

The liquids used whether milk, meat broths, fruit or vegetable juices, should be flavored to taste and brought to the scalding point before adding to the dissolved gelatine. Stir well and place in ice water to cool. When adding solids such as cut fruit, vegetables, or meat, the gelatine should be partly jellied before adding solids—this prevents them from precipitating to bottom of receptacle, leaving a layer of clear jelly. Lemon forms the basis of most of the fruit and vegetable jellies.

We are not giving a list of gelatine recipes; we only wish to stress the importance of remembering that gelatine is only soluble in cold water and should never be boiled; that 1 level tablespoon of gelatine requires 4 tablespoons of cold water to make it soluble; this amount of gelatine will thicken 1 cup of liquid. These proportions will make a gelatine that is neither too soft nor too stiff.

Snow Pudding

2 tablespoons gelatine (dissolved in ½ cup cold water)
2 cups cold water
1 cup sugar
Juice of 2 lemons
Whites of 3 eggs

Bring water, sugar, and lemon juice to boiling point; then add to dissolved gelatine and cool. When partly stiff beat with egg beater until light; then add beaten whites of egg; beat altogether until stiff and white. Pour into wet molds. Serve with custard sauce, the recipe of which was given in Article 2 of this series.

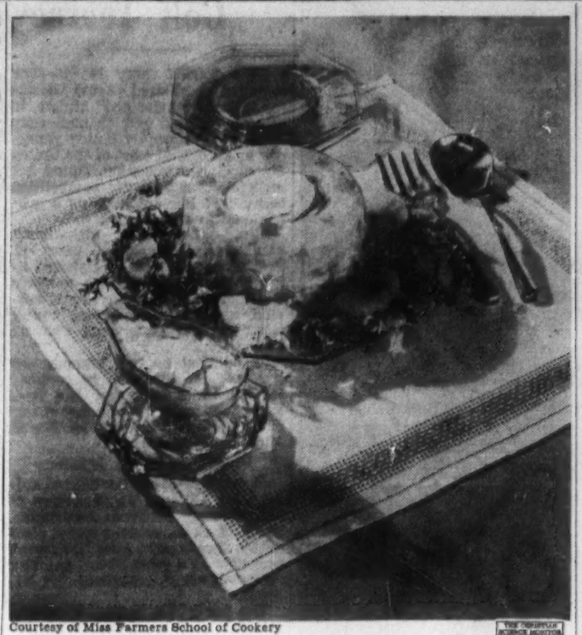
(Egg whites should not be beaten until time to use them)

Ice Cream

We suggest the frequent use of ice creams and sherbets that are made in the home.

To eliminate confusion and pressure one must be familiar with all the important rules of cookery. Only thus can the worker move with assurance and gain the confidence of those about her.

(There are eight articles in this series, which is running on Wednesdays. The subject next week is "Meatless Soups.")



Courtesy of Miss Farmers School of Cookery

In Spring, Salads Are Especially Delicious

This one is molded with pineapple, cucumber and other vegetables. Centered with mayonnaise. Kentucky Salad is its name.

How to Reheat Cooked Vegetables

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

Vegetables that are left over at the end of a meal can be served again at a later date if treated in the following manner:

Place the vegetables under water until they are ice cold. Drain off the water and lay them on a cloth. Cover them over and put them away until needed. Before serving again, dip them in a wire basket into a pan of boiling salt water. By this means the vegetables will retain both their color and flavor.

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Boxmen Stand Out in Early Weeks of Race

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In major league baseball it is generally understood that during the first three or four weeks of the season the pitchers are ahead of the batters. In other words, the one-week start the boxmen are given over the hitters in spring training to get their throwing arms in shape, shows when the regular campaign gets under way. Apparently it takes the batters three or four weeks to catch up with the pitchers.

Certainly the 1935 season to date has seen great pitching, especially from the youngsters. Cy Blanton of Pittsburgh is blossoming into a star in his first year. He has won five games and lost only one. The Detroit Tigers have Joe Sullivan, a left-hander who won 25 games for Hollywood last season in the Pacific Coast League. This year he has won three straight and has been of tremendous value to the Bengals because of the inability of Schoolboy Rowe to get started. Rowe is a hot-weather pitcher. There have been few warm days since the race opened, which explains his start.

Whitehead a Star

John Whitehead, a 6 ft. 2 in. right-hander from Bonham, Texas, is proving a sensation with the Chicago White Sox. With Dallas in 1934, Whitehead won 19 games. So far this season he has taken five straight and according to reports from the West, he is no "flash in the pan," but a real big leaguer. He throws a sidearm sinker, a hard ball for right-handed batters to solve. His over-hand fast ball is giving the "leftys" plenty of trouble. Victory No. 5 was a two-hitter against the Boston Red Sox.

Incidentally, it has been largely through the work of Whitehead that the White Sox have become the sensations of the American League race. True, they probably will not cling to first place forever, but if Manager Jimmy Dykes can remodel his pitching staff around this young Texan, they may remain there for a while. Dykes has five real hitters in Simmons, Hayes, Bonura, Washington and Radcliff. More about them later.

Castleman of the Giants, a young right-hander from Tennessee, is making the grade with the Giants. When the veteran Fred Fitzsimmons failed to win in the first three weeks of the campaign, Bill Terry seriously considered making Castleman a starting member of his "Big Four." Fitzsimmons' most recent effort, however, was a three-hit shutout over Pittsburgh, which probably puts him right back with the Big Four. This does not discount from the excellent form shown by Castleman, who should be a handy man when the Giants start playing off their long list of double-headers.

Pitches a One-Hitter

Roy Henshaw, a left-hander who once struck out five men in one inning while with the University of Chicago varsity, is about ready for a starting assignment with the Cubs. Johnny Babich of Brooklyn pitched a one-hit victory over the Phillies earlier in the season. Haslin's hit kept the Richmond (Calif.) youth from entering baseball's Hall of Fame.

Tamulis of the Yankees and Wilshere of the Athletics are doing well enough as big leaguers.

Under the heading of "Heroes for 1935," must also go the name of Hal Schumacher. On April 27, "Prince Hal" blanked the Phillies with one hit, and there were plenty of spectators and several baseball writers in attendance who thought that he should have had a no-hitter. The solitary single was a slow roller over second base way that Dick Bartell fielded in a hurry and tossed wildly to first base.

It may have been just as well, however, that Schumacher was not credited with a no-hit performance. After Carl Hubbell hurled his no-hit, no-run game against the Pirates on May 8, 1929, he went into a slump. Not until May 23 did he win again, and it was June 30 before he scored another triumph. At the moment, the Giants cannot afford to wait too long between Schumacher's victories.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	25	9	.735
Los Angeles	25	13	.658
San Francisco	20	15	.571
Hollywood	17	19	.472
Sacramento	15	22	.405
Missions	14	22	.389
Seattle	13	21	.382
Portland	13	21	.382

Results May 14

Hollywood 2, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 3, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 12, Seattle 3.
Missions 6, Oakland 4.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	18	10	.643
Atlanta	17	10	.630
New Orleans	13	11	.542
Birmingham	14	13	.519
Chattanooga	13	13	.500
Nashville	13	14	.481
Little Rock	9	16	.360
Knoxville	8	18	.308

Results May 14

Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 3.
Memphis 8, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans 5, Little Rock 4.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 1.

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Their Match Attracted 3500

Lower Right: Carroll Photo Service

Upper—Jack Purcell of Toronto, Who Successfully Defended His World Badminton Crown
Lower—George F. (Jess) Willard of Hollywood, Unsuccessful Challenger

Purcell Proves Right to World Badminton Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—An enthusiastic crowd of 3500 persons recently watched Jack Purcell of Toronto, Ont., prove his right to be called the professional badminton champion of the world.

Purcell met and defeated George P. (Jess) Willard, United States professional champion, in three straight games, in the Ambassador Sportatorium here. Willard, who formerly taught the game of badminton at the University Club in Boston, was outplayed by the clever Canadian, who ran out the match by scores of 15-7, 15-6, 15-9.

Only once in the three games did Willard lead. In the second game the American champion was ahead, 6-5. At that point, however, Purcell put on enough pressure to run out the game.

Purcell, lithe, panther-like and a master of deception, completely outfoxed Willard in the first two games. Willard, who attempted to smash his way to victory, was more of a problem in the deciding game, but Purcell stopped him after he had won nine points.

Jess Willard has had great success in teaching the game to Hollywood film folk, who turned out in large numbers to watch the world championship match, which was held under the auspices of the Los Angeles and Pasadena Badminton Clubs.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 15, 1910

A ROOKIE named Cole held the Boston Doves to four hits and gave the Chicago Nationals a 4-to-3 triumph. Pittsburgh, the league leader, staged a five-run eight-inning rally to defeat Philadelphia, 7 to 4. Jack Coombs of the Athletics limited the Chicago Americans to two hits and won, 6 to 1.

B. U. to Play Washington

ST. LOUIS, May 15 (AP)—Washington University officials yesterday announced scheduling of a home-and-home football series with Boston University in 1936 and 1937. The Bears will play at Boston Oct. 17 or 24, 1936, and the Massachusetts eleven will come here the following year. Both colleges will make the longest journeys in their gridiron history to fulfill the schedule.

Sporting Around the Hub

Changes and Additions in Harvard Schedules

THE committee of the regulation of athletics at Harvard University has approved several additions and changes in Harvard schedules. Most important of the additions is a race for the first freshman crew on May 25, when the Crimson youngsters will meet Navy first-year men at Annapolis. In the baseball schedule, the varsity baseball team will play two games with Cornell instead of one on May 24 at Soldiers Field, and will play off the postponed game of May 1 with Tufts at Medford on May 31.

A race for the second freshman crew this spring has been added with St. Mark's at Southboro on May 28 and the junior varsity crew race with Columbia and M. I. T. at New York on May 18 has been canceled. The varsity golf team has been given permission to compete in the New England intercollegiate tourney at Oakley, May 17 and 18. In the varsity polo schedule a scheduled match with Yale at New Haven, May 30, has been canceled, and the polo team has been granted permission to compete in the intercollegiates, June 8 through June 18, probably in the vicinity of New York, and a match with Myopia has been added for June 1.

* * *

Rainbow vs. Weetamoe—Frederick H. Prince of Boston and Newport and Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York have agreed to race their Class J yachts off the southern New England coast this summer. Vanderbilt will race his recently acquired Rainbow; which he sailed so successfully against Endeavour, the English challenger, in the America's Cup races off Newport last year. Prince's Weetamoe, built for America's Cup defense, and Rainbow will be outfitted soon. It is expected that the two yachts will be at their moorings in Brenton's Cove about the middle of June. Commodore Richard deB. Boardman will be at Weetamoe's helm once again.

* * *

Yale Is Certain to Win—Edward W. Mansfield and George C Stevens, both juniors at Yale, meet today in the final round of the New England intercollegiate tennis championship singles at Amherst College today. Mansfield took topseeded Paul L. Guibord of Dartmouth into camp at 6—3, 6—3, to reach the semifinal round and then defeated John Fitzpatrick of Providence College, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, to gain a final-round bracket. Stevens, Mansfield's teammate in doubles, and second seeded player in singles, defeated Richard Hebard of Springfield, and Albert F. Winston Amherst, in straight sets to reach the title round. All four of the seeded doubles teams—Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth and Williams—advanced to the semifinals.

* * *

Monitor Baseball Dates—The Monitor Baseball Club's 1935 Business League schedule has been announced. The league season opens next Friday at Fens Stadium against the H. B. Church Company nine. The remaining games are as follows: May 24, Boston & Maine at Fens Stadium; May 31, New England Telephone at Fens Stadium; June 7, Armour Company at Fens Stadium; June 14, Edison Light at Edison Field; June 21, Gloria Chain at Fens Stadium; June 28, First Corps Cadets at Fens Stadium. The league season will be played in two halfs, the second half schedule being announced later. The Monitor team played a practice game Monday evening against S. S. Pierce and won by 7 to 5.

* * *

N. E. A. A. U. Meeting—The regular quarterly meeting of the New Engand Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held May 20 at the Boston Athletic Association, Exeter Street, at 8 o'clock, it was announced by J. Frank Facey, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Canoe Marathon May 30—The annual Omicron Delta Canoe Association's eight-mile canoe marathon on the Charles River, from Riverside to Waltham and return, will take place May 30, according to Chairman Ed Hann and Larry Brophy of the Waltham club.

* * *

Women's Bay State Tennis—The Massachusetts women's tennis championship will get under way next Monday on the courts of The Country Club in Brookline.

* * *

Harvard Freshman Manager—William Seley Crosbie of Exeter, N. H., last night was elected manager of the Harvard freshman baseball team for this year. He will take care of the Yale game and will receive freshman numerals. Douglas Malcomson Bowen of Glen Ridge, N. J., was elected assistant freshman baseball manager for this year.

* * *

English Golfer to Visit the Hub—Joyce Wethered, English golfer, will play at the Winchester Country Club on June 5, it was announced this afternoon by J. F. Barton. Her partner for this match will be announced later. Arrangements are being made to have Charlotte Glutting of New Jersey, Francis Ouimet and Bill Blaney take part in the program on that day.

Senators Trade Stewart

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15 (AP)—Walter Stewart, left-handed pitcher for the Washington Senators, will come to the Cleveland Indians in a trade for Belve Bean, Cleveland right-handed pitcher, Billy Evans, general manager of the Tribe, has announced. Evans described the trade as a "player-for-player proposition, with no money changing hands." Stewart formerly pitched for the St. Louis Browns. Bean first came to Cleveland in 1930. He was sent back to the minors twice before this year.

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Miss Didrikson Is Barred From Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The ambition of Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, Texas "wonder girl" athlete, to achieve national golf championship heights was abruptly halted yesterday by an official edict of the United States Golf Association, ruling her ineligible for amateur competition because of her activities as a professional in other sports.

Miss Didrikson's debarment, paralleling the case of Mary K. Browne in 1926, was precipitated by her entry in the women's southern championship, to be played in Louisville next week, following recent victory in the Texas state women's tournament.

Encouraged by her triumph, she signified her intention to compete for the southern crown and later attempt to wrest the national championship from Virginia Van Wie at Minneapolis in August.

Investigate Sports Activities

At the request of Mrs. Willard Sullivan of Ashland, Va., secretary of the Women's Southern Association, the U. S. G. A. amateur status committee investigated Miss Didrikson's activities as a professional in other sports—baseball, basketball and billiards.

The committee, headed by Archie M. Reid, advised the Southern Association to reject her entry and simultaneously announced Miss Didrikson would not be permitted to compete for the national championship. Mrs. Sullivan yesterday notified Miss Didrikson her entry had been declined.

Except to say the decision was made for "the best interest of the game," Reid, in keeping with the organization's policy, refused to say specifically on what grounds Miss Didrikson is barred from amateur championship competition.

Nine years ago another amateur status committee barred Mary K. Browne, former national tennis champion, from amateur golf for three years after she turned professional to tour the country with Suzanne Lenglen under the sponsorship of C. C. Pyle. Miss Browne has since been restored to good standing in amateur golf.

Rule Is Elastic

Although admitting the rule contains much elasticity, Reid indicated the so-called "three-year probationary rule" would apply to the Texas girl's case. This regulation provides "any applicant for reinstatement must have acted so as to come within the definition of an amateur golfer for a period of three consecutive years immediately preceding the date of application."

Reid has been in direct communication with Miss Didrikson and declined to say whether upon being notified of her ineligibility she applied for reinstatement.

It is the second time in three years Miss Didrikson has been the storm center of controversies over her amateur standing. In 1932, after she achieved international fame in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles, winning the women's high hurdles and javelin throw, she turned professional following her dispute with the Southern A. A. U. over the use of her picture for advertising purposes.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	16	8	.667
St. Paul	15	8	.652
Indianapolis	13	8	.619
Milwaukee	13	8	.619
Columbus	13	11	.542
Kansas City	7	13	.350
Toledo	8	18	.308
Louisville	7	18	.280

Results May 14

St. Paul 8, Indianapolis 1.
Minneapolis 4, Louisville 2.
Two games postponed.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	15	9	.525
Toronto	16	11	.593
Montreal	15	11	.577
Rochester	12	12	.500
Baltimore	13	13	.500
Buffalo	11	11	.500
Syracuse	11	14	.440
Albany	6	18	.250

Results May 14

Buffalo 4, Syracuse 3.
Baltimore 6, Toronto 3.
Two games postponed.

Braves Release Pair

The Boston Braves have released Leo Mangum, right-handed pitcher, and Bill Lewis, young catcher, on option to the Montreal club of the International League. Either man can be recalled on three days' notice.

Golfers Offered Competition For Numerous Prizes

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tournament golfers are offered plenty of opportunity to compete, according to the 1935 official Massachusetts Golf Association schedule issued today. With a few of the tournaments already over, the golfer still has tournament competition for almost every day during the summer, ending Sept. 27 and 28 at Oyster Harbors. The state amateur is billed for the Brae Burn Country Club, July 9 through 13. The list of tournaments and dates follow:

State Championships

May 31—Interscholastic at Weston Golf Club; June 24-26—State Open at Oak Hill Country Club, Fitchburg; July 9-12—Amateur at Brae Burn, West Newton; July 23-26—Juniors at Cohasset Golf Club; Aug. 13—Caddies at Wollaston G. C. The entries close for these tournaments on the following respective dates: May 23, June 18, July 1, July 16 and Aug. 7.

Local M. G. A. Tournaments

May 16-18—Framingham C. C., Framingham; 17-18—Andover C. C., Andover; 22-23—Oakley C. C. (four-ball best-ball), Watertown; 23-24—Brae Burn C. C. (invitation), West Newton; 24-25—Needham Golf Club; 24-25—Wildwood G. C., Natick; 31-June 1—Thorny Lea G. C., Brockton; 31-June 1—Marlborough C. C., Marlborough.

June 4-5—Wollaston G. C., Montclair; 5—Weston G. C. (father and daughter), Weston; 5-6—Woodland G. C. (four-ball, best-ball), Auburndale; 7-8—Sharon C. C., Sharon; 7-8—Wachusett C. C., West Boylston; 8—Fall River C. C.; 12-13—Riverside G. C., Newton; 13-15—Bellevue G. C., Melrose; 14-15—Brockton C. C., Campello; 14-15 — Salem Country Club (invitation four-ball); 17—Lexington G. C.; 19-20—Weston Golf Club; 19-21—Springfield C. C. (invitation); 20-21—Trapelo G. C., Kendal Green; 21-22—Winthrop G. C.; 21-22—Country Club of New Bedford, North Dartmouth; 28-29—Belmont Spring (invitation four-ball), Belmont; 28-29—Labor-in-Vain C. C., Ipswich; 28-29—Vesper C. C., Lowell.

July 3-4—Pine Brook Valley G. C., Auburndale; 5-6—Marshfield C. C., Marshfield trophy), Marshfield; 11-13—Stoney Brae G. C., Quincy; 12-13—Plymouth C. C.; 18-20—Highland C. C., Attleboro; 19-20—The Country Club (Jacques Cup invitation) Brookline; 24-26—Winchester C. C. (invitation fourball); 26-27—South Shore C. C., Hingham.

Aug. 1-3—Norfolk G. C., Dedham; 2-3—Wyantenuck C. C. (invitation), Great Barrington; 7-8—Winchester C. C. (father and son); 8-10—Country Club of New Bedford (invitation four-ball), North Dartmouth; 9-10—Ould Newbury G. C., Newburyport; 9-10—Country Club of Pittsfield (invitation); 14-17—Essex C. C. (invitation four-ball), Manchester; 15-17—Bear Hill Golf Club, Stoneham; 16-17—Hatherly C. C. (invitation), North Scituate; 21-22—Woodland B. C., Auburndale; 22-24—Sandy Burr G. C., Wayland; 23-24—Maynard G. C.; 23-24—Worcester C. C. (invitation four-ball); 28-29—Commonwealth C. C., Chestnut Hill.

Sept. 5-7—Blue Hill C. C., Canton; 6—Wellesley C. C. (mother and son); 6-7—Charles River C. C. (invitation four-ball), Newton Center; 7—Pocasset G. C., Pocasset; 13-14—Arlmont C. C., Arlington Heights; 13-14—Longmeadow G. C., Lowell; 18-19—Woburn C. C., Woburn; 20-21—Kittansett Club (invitation four-ball), Marion; 27-28—Oyster Harbors Club (invitation), Osterville.

New England Golf Association

Amateur, Worcester Country Club, July 31-Aug. 3. Interstate matches to be played in Rhode Island, dates to be announced later. Lesley Cup matches, Oyster Harbors Club, dates to be announced later.

Touring Canadian Golfers Win Contest

HOYLAKE, Eng., May 15 (AP)—The touring team of Canadian amateur golfers, led by C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, routed the Royal Liverpool Golf Club in a series of eight foursome matches yesterday.

Somerville combined with Gordon Taylor of Montreal to win two contests as the Canadians ran up six victories against one defeat. One match was halved.

William Twedell and T. S. Allison scored Liverpool's only victory, downing Phil Parley of Toronto and Bud Donovan of Winnipeg, 7 and 6.

White Sox Sell Earnshaw

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—The Chicago American League Baseball Club today announced that George Earnshaw, veteran right-handed pitcher, had been sold to Brooklyn. It was an outright cash deal, sale club officials, who declined to disclose the purchase price. Earnshaw, for years one of the outstanding hurlers of the American League, was sold to the White Sox during the winter of 1933-34 and began his second season with the Chicagoans this spring. The big right-hander was an important cog in Connie Mack's pennant-winning aggregation which figured in three World's Series from 1929 to 1931. He is 35 years old and one of the biggest men in baseball, standing 6ft. 4in. and weighing 200 pounds.

College Golf Results

Cornell 4, Ithaca 2.
Wesleyan 4, Amherst 2.

Mac Smith Bears Down on Open

* * *

Has Not Played a Round Since Winter Season—Nothing but Stern Practice

* * *

GLENDALE, Calif., May 15 (AP)—MacDonald Smith, perennial national open campaigner, packed golf bag and baggage today to depart for Oakmont in quest of the championship he has pursued since 1910.

And strangely enough, although the 43-year-old silent Scot has trained for hours on end for the difficult assignment over the tough course outside of Pittsburgh, he has not played a round of golf since the California winter tournament season.

Smith has been spending his time on the practice fairway at the Oakmont Country Club here, preparing himself for the Oakmont of Pittsburgh which he knows from experience is going to call for the most exacting brand of play.

"The man who wins the open this year," said Smith sagely, "is the man who can hit his second shots well. On that course there is one shot you'll have to play exactly right. That's the second.

"Of course your first shots off the tee have to be straight, for the fairways are narrow. But that's only one of the things that makes Oakmont tough. There's plenty of trouble ahead for the lad who doesn't keep his second shots straight.'

Smith knows, perhaps as well as anyone. His return to Oakmont this year will be something of a homecoming. He was professional there 11 years ago. And he was there in 1927 when Tommy Armour beat Harry Cooper in the playoff after they had tied with totals of 301 for the 72 holes. Mac thinks the winner will need about the same score this year.

The veteran Scotsman, who learned his golf at old Carnoustie, doesn't see anything strange about the fact that his preparation for the elusive open title has been devoid of 18-hole practice rounds.

"Golf championships as often as not," he said, "are not won during the competition, but weeks, months or even years before. To be a good golfer you have to park a lot of ideas on different shots in your mind for future reference.

Smith has trained for this open more seriously than do many fighters of world's championships. So determined is he to be physically right that he has denied himself the pleasure of his one hobby—fishing.

Smith will go to San Francisco from here; leave there Friday for Chicago and then go to Nashville. From there he will return to Chicago and then go on to Pittsburgh.

Beavers May Transfer

QUEBEC, May 15 (AP)—Definite indication that the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League would transfer their franchise next season, probably to Springfield, Mass., was given yesterday by Lucien Garneau, majority shareholder, on his return from the hockey meetings at Montreal. "The majority of clubs," he said, "do not want to travel to Quebec because of the heavy expense involved." Garneau said the club had lost heavily during the three years of its operation and officials were not prepared to stand similar losses again next season. Rather than drop out entirely he said officials would consider transfer of the franchise.

College Tennis Results

F. and M. 8, Western Marryland 1.
Harvard 5, Princeton 4.
Lehigh 7, Dickinson 2.
Montclair S. T. 7, Seth Low 2.
St. John's 5, Fordham 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Sons of Famous Ballplayers

IN TIMES past we have had occasion in this column to refer to famous ballplayers who have sons following in their footsteps. The two most conspicuous ones have been George Sisler and Joe Wood. The former has a son who is pitching for a school in St. Louis, and has been doing so well that he gives every indication of some day becoming a Univeristy of Michigan star and possibly a professional star after that. The other also has a son who is pitching for a school somewhere around New Haven, Conn. (we believe), and as Wood is now the very sucessful baseball coach at Yale University, we may some day expect to hear of his boy matriculating at that university. We hope such will be the case at any rate.

Staff Photo
S. T. Hicks Jr.

Harvard Has Sons of Two Former Players

At the present time there are sons of two former baseball players on the Harvard freshman nine, and those who used to enjoy watching their fathers cavort over the diamond are rooting for the two youngsters, who are doing very well on the Crimson first-year team and giving indications of moving up to the varsity next year. They are Samuel Trafford Hicks Jr. and William David Shean Jr., both of Arlington, Mass.

What Their Fathers Did

To Harvard graduates of some 25 years' standing the name of Traff Hicks will recall many an exciting sport happening in intercollegiate circles, as he was one of the best college baseball and hockey players of his day and generation. He graduated in 1910, and during his college career he won three baseball letters and three hockey letters. As these were all he could win in those two sports his record in that direction might be said to be perfect. And we would like to add that his playing in each of the sports was about as near perfect as anyone could reasonably ask for. Shean senior never attended Harvard; but he made a very impressive record as a major-league baseball player. He was with the Philadelphia Americans in 1906, 1908 and 1909, with the Boston Nationals in 1909-1910 and 1912, the Chicago Nationals in 1911, the Cincinnati Nationals in 1917 and the Boston Americans in 1918-1919. His position was second base.

Staff Photo
W. D. Shean Jr.

Young Hicks in Two Sports

As was the case with his father, young Hicks is playing both hockey and baseball at Harvard. He won his class numerals this past winter by playing right defense on the freshman team, and now he is practically certain of winning his baseball numerals as he is an outfielder on the nine when he is not doing a little pitching. Shean is occupying the second-base position and his playing has been such that he should not only win his numerals this spring; but should move up to the varsity next year and relieve Coach Mitchell of any anxiety regarding the covering of second base. We venture to say that their fathers will be pretty regular attendants at the games the boys play in and they will get about as much enjoyment in watching their sons play as they did when they were playing themselves.

* * *

Eastern Sprint Crew Title Down to Three Colleges

This year finds not only a newcomer in the ranks of eastern colleges which may lay claim to the sprint rowing championship; but one or two names which generally figure much later in a season are missing. The newcomer is Pennsylvania, while Yale, which is almost always up around the top, faded from the picture over a week ago, when the newcomer surprised the Elis. In addition to Pennsylvania there are the United States Naval Academy and Syracuse. Pennsylvania or Navy will be eliminated May 25 when they meet at Annapolis. Syracuse appears to have a very good chance of going through the short-distance season with a clean slate as all she has to do is to defeat Cornell at Syracuse May 25, and as the Orange has already beaten the Red and White in the regatta with Harvard and M. I. T., Syracuse should win again. In that case the Orange will share the title with Pennsylvania or Navy unless, perchance, Harvard should spring the biggest surprise of the season by defeating Penn and the Midshipmen in their coming Adams Cup regatta.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	14	6	.700
Cleveland	12	6	.667
Boston	12	9	.571
New York	11	10	.524
Washington	11	10	.524
Detroit	10	11	.476
St. Louis	5	14	.263
Philadelphia	5	14	.263

Results May 14

Cleveland 4, Washington 2.
Detroit 10, New York 4.
Two games postponed.

College Baseball Results

C. C. N. Y. 8, St. John's 7.
Chicago 13, Purdue 3.
Fordham 22, Upsala 1.
Holy Cross 10, Tufts 5.
Kutztown T. 5, West Chester T. 4.
Lafayette 9, Lehigh 3.
Long Island 12, Wagner 0.
Michigan 1, Western State 0.
New Hampshire 6, Providence 5.
Ohio 11, Ohio Wes. 2.
Randolph-Macon 8, St. John 1.
Richmond 11, Maryland 4.
Syracuse 8, Colgate 7.
Villanova 10, Bucknell 0.
Wesleyan 2, Trinity 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	5	.737
Brooklyn	14	8	.636
Chicago	12	7	.632
St. Louis	12	10	.545
Pittsburgh	12	13	.480
Cincinnati	9	13	.409
Boston	6	14	.300
Philadelphia	5	14	.263

Results May 14

Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 1.
Other games postponed.

Plea for Confidence Due in President's Bonus Veto Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Defenders of the Patman cash bonus bill have decided to defer sending it to the White House, but when it does go the President will send his veto message, forecast as a scathing denunciation of special privilege, of currency inflation, and a plea for national confidence toward the goal of recovery.

A two-fisted veto is expected to be the answer to the flood of telegrams which continues to inundate Capitol Hill and the White House alike, for the measure is counted upon to hold the handful of loyal supporters of the President in line, and sustain the veto.

The major feature of the message—according to first-class authority—will be an assurance to the American people that if the burden of over $2,000,000,000 in greenbacks is not added to the present load, genuine recovery is indubitably here.

Figures to support this thesis have been gathered at the Treasury Department. Every indication, beginning with Secretary Morgenthau's speech last night, is that this prosperity-appeal will be the basis of the Administration's political strategy in coming days.

Conboy Quits As Attorney, Stays on Schultz Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—The post of United States Attorney for the Southern New York District is vacant today, with the acceptance by President Roosevelt of the resignation of Martin Conboy, his appointee of Dec. 26, 1933.

Mr. Conboy, who accepted the attorneyship for a limited time only, will return to his private law practice; but he explained to reporters that this will not affect his handling of the retrial of Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Pflegenheimer on charges of income tax evasion, since he has been named special assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings for the duration of the case.

Scottish Players in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Seventeen soccer players from the Scottish Football Association, accompanied by officials of that organization, arrived in this city yesterday aboard the Aquitania. They plan to take part in 12 games in North America, starting the tour next Saturday in Philadelphia. The party is headed by James Fleming, president of the Scottish Federation, T. C. Reid, vice-president; James Boggie, treasurer, and George G. Graham, secretary, the party included the following players: Willie Stevenson, Andrew Anderson, George Cumming, Robert McDonald, Tom Smith, Peter Wilson, Robert Donnelly, David Meiklejohn, Robert Fraser, Alex Ferguson, Robert Main, Tommy Walker, Willie Miller, Hugh Gallacher, David Wilson, Willie Mills; Douglas Duncan and Arthur Dixon, trainer.

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An English 'Battlefield'

THERE is no road to Dungeness, but a railway runs out to the lighthouse at the far point. Trains go from Lydd at midday and at ten o'clock at night: these are the only services and, if people from the fishing-village of Dungeness or from the lighthouse want at other times to get into touch with the rest of mankind, they must needs walk along the rough footpaths that wind and twist across the desert of stones. There is nothing but shingle here. It stretches in flat expanse all the way from Lydd to Dungeness, eastward to Littlestone, and westward to within a few miles of Rye: a miniature desert, left wild and uninhabited, peopled only by flocks of goats, by wild birds, and, in the summer, by clouds of white butterflies.

* * *

ON MY FIRST visit, I rode my bicycle from Lydd to the fishing village at the end of the ness. It was not a great distance, only three or four miles; but a rough walk, for most of the way over shifting shingle. The stunted bushes grow ever more stunted and occasional as one goes seaward; thorns, willows and elders are bent ever flatter by the wind. Broom and gorse lie like blankets covering the stones; yet, although there is little vegetation, there are a great number of birds. I have never seen larger flocks of finches, buntings and sparrows. Yellowhammers are particularly common and, since there are no bushes for them to sit on, they mostly run in and out among the pebbles; and, although they are not noticeable at first glance, one has but to look intently at any patch of ground to see that it is swarming with small birds.

The fishing village at the ness is a collection of odd-looking buildings, most of which are of shingle-and-cement blocks. They have an incongruous suburban look, with their narrow sash windows, though they are small and squalid. Some are mere huts made of old boats and stretched canvas, without inclosure or garden, built directly on the shingle beach. About them wander hens, goats, and children. Most of these children wear strapped to their boots pieces of flat wood, about six inches broad by fourteen inches or eighteen inches long. These enable them to walk more easily on the shifting stones. They clatter along at a fine pace on their wooden boards, which are reminiscent of Swiss skis. They are a good deal shorter, but, like skis, are slightly curved.

* * *

ON ANOTHER OCCASION, when it was my intention to trudge across the shingle desert to Rye, some ten miles distant, I took the midday train which runs from Lydd to the lighthouse. I was amused to see the population of Dungeness turned out to watch the arrival of the train. This, no doubt, was the event of the day—friends to be met and news of the world to be garnered. I had seen the same thing in a gold-field town in West Australia, where there would be one train a day or perhaps two trains a week. Everyone would turn out for its arrival, for it was a link with all that was not the desert; and these people of Dungeness, who lived well within a hundred miles of London, were also cut off by their own little desert of stones.

Outside the station there was a wooden path, two sleepers broad, to the lighthouse; but apart from this no other trackway, no alternative but to walk as best one could on the shifting stones. In a few places there were patches of scant yellow vegetation, a kind of mossy grass; these gave better foothold, and seemed to run in much broken lines following faint undulations, which led always obliquely to the sea, and were consequently not much help.

* * *

I ADVANCED ACROSS a strange scene. On the left a steep bank of shingle dropped to the breaking waves; on the right was the flat, empty plain, stretching inland to where Lydd church stood against the horizon. The only living things were a few gulls and a flock of goats. What these latter could have found to eat must have been little enough.

After three miles of heavy going, I came to an artificial dyke of clay, which must have been dumped down at some time on the shingle; though for what purpose I could not guess. It was grass covered, offered good foothold, and led on through country which looked like a devastated war-area. Such indeed it was, for this was an artillery practice ground. Broken shell cases were lying around in heaps. There were shell-holes of various sizes, most of them filled with water, and there were strange buildings and wrecks of buildings. Concrete forts raised battlement contours against the sky. All had suffered bombardment; some were reduced to heaps of rubbish, others were stately in their ruin, the concrete blocks thrown up and piled against one another. There was the wreck of a huge wooden building; there were steel-plated screens, torn and twisted by shell-fire, and further inland were other buildings of odd and extravagant shapes, which altogether baffled the civilian imagination. Rusted railway lines, with complicated branch systems, ended abruptly amidst that wilderness of stones.

* * *

AS I WENT farther, the country changed in character, being interspersed with flat stretches of mud and large freshwater lakes. I was reminded of that plain over which "Childe Roland" wandered in search of The Dark Tower; but, instead of the "one stiff, blind horse, his every bone astare," were the tall rusted iron screens, shell-twisted and torn, looking like giant, phantasmagorical cattle browsing amidst the desolation.

Yet there was beauty as well as grotesqueness. The lakes were filled with reflections of the evening sky, and in many of them the water was clear and deep. In others it was shallow amidst chocolate-colored mud, with reeds and marsh plants surrounding them.

Flocks of dotterel and ring-plover rose as I approached, fluttering in sweeping spirals, keeping their characteristic formations, then alighting farther off. On the broken battlements of the forts scoter ducks stood like sentinels silhouetted against the sky. The sun was setting. In the fading light the broad bands of stones, between the lakes and the dark mud, gleamed with a marvelous whiteness, as if they themselves were a source of light.

A little way beyond the lakes and the forts was the sea, and beyond the sea, the setting sun: and north, east and south was the stony plain fading into the gray of twilight. The coldness of the air brought with it a sense of desolation; for it seemed that men would never visit this place any more. They had used this place of earth for some violent and grotesque game, and had now forgotten it—for all time, one hopes fervently.

E. L. G. W.

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The Story-Teller

(Chinese Village Scene)

THERE comes the thump of a drum from the crossroads teashop,
And the three-string'd fiddle's shrilly keening tune,
And the zigzag voice of the aged story-teller
Who squats on the ground and chants to the drum's stiff rune.

The village halts in the sliding willow-shadows
To hark to the old gnarl'd man with his mystic face,
And the fiddler loudly stroking his lagging fiddle,
And the little apprentice beating the drum apace.

This is a tale of noble deeds and glory
Revealed in a singsong of archaic style;
This is a tale a thousand years in painting
Its pictures over many an ancient mile;
This is a tale of boldly marching heroes
Who rode to war, and wielding pious spears,
Destroyed the dragons which beset the empire,
And lived as honored men for many years.
This is a brave kaleidoscopic legend
Told by the bearded man with shouts and wails—
Learnt as a child from a story-teller father
Whose fathers lived by the chant of the same bright tales.

The people sit in the sun and the willow-shadows—
Strong brown men whom the fields have made robust,
Placid wives with their black hair neatly shining,
And children curling their small bare toes in the dust,
Eager to act these deeds in their noisy play-times
In the cedar copse behind the village shrine—
Till the drum tale scales a cliff of thrilling action,
And the old man halts with a sudden dropping whine.

He leaves his hearers longing for the climax
While he waits for the coins to tinkle at his feet,
Then, knowing the rice bowls filled for himself and his helpers,
He resumes the chant until, his tale complete,
The humming squeal of the plaintive three-string'd fiddle
Pales into silence with a final strain,
And the thrumming, throbbing drum's emphatic cadence
Echoes the rhythm of the last refrain.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIECE OF A VALANCE IN CREWEL WORK: *American, Eighteenth Century*

THERE are many ways of making a picture. Of the various mediums which have been employed for this purpose, paint, weaving, lacquer, carving, enameling, needlework—the latter seems to have been chosen most commonly by the women of the past. They were able to ply the needle, lay down their work, attend to other duties, and return, picking up the stitch deftly where they had left off. The other mediums demand continued application. However, stitchcraft was by no means the practice of women alone, for many of the finest embroideries were done by men.

Crewel embroideries are generally sewn on a linen background. They are pictures in silk, worked with long and short stitches and with French knots. The general appearance of the pattern is joyous, exuberant, unlabored. The pattern is planned in terms of broad lineaments, details characterized in summary fashion. No attempt is made at subtleties of contour or color gradations. The configuration is bold and bright, the stitches always in evidence.

During the Victorian era, it was fashionable to copy well-known pictures in crewel work, and naturally more attention was paid to matters of form and perspective. But most of the pieces of that subject matter and treatment have been lost or discarded and the crewel embroidery, known and used today, is made in the freer, more childlike manner.

This piece is part of a valance, made in America in the eighteenth century. Paintings were scarce in the colonies, and embroideries replaced them. Scenes of rustic life were the more popular, and interspersed among trees and shrubs and flowers were animals, birds and butterflies. We may observe the frolicsome character, the playfulness and freedom. The attitudes are as important as the forms; and, if proportions and shapes are somewhat amiss, no matter. There is genuineness in the feeling. The vivacity achieved is enviable. Many a painter would boast of such sprightly portrayal.

These embroideries accord with other American craftsmanship of their day. For, in the eighteenth century, more was accomplished in the way of provincial handicraft; there were few sophisticated artists and they were not occupied with the realms of fancy. Their talents were directed toward portraiture of celebrated individuals. The artistic proclivities of Americans seemed to be released in domestic decoration.

D. A.

Books About Books

WHETHER there are sailors who sail without charts is doubtful, but there certainly are travellers who prefer to journey with no map to guide them, and readers who are contemptuous of books about books. They gain no profit, they say, by looking at things through the eyes of others. But this impromptu, uninstructed way of grasping at masterpieces in spontaneous leaps of feeling is but a poor way of learning how to enjoy them. The first surprise and flush of prompt delight is, of course, of great, perhaps the greatest, value; but a true appreciation is based on something more than feeling: it demands that we should not only enjoy, but understand our pleasure, and make it food for thought; should learn the esthetic reasons for it, and learn also all we can about the origins and environments of the monuments and masterpieces we gaze on. To understand them we must know their place in history, and their relative position among other masterpieces. And I at least find that my vision of the things I like is greatly enhanced and clarified by seeing them reflected in the luminous minds of other people. . . . How often an admiration spoken of by someone we admire—sometimes the mere mention of a preference—has opened for us the gate into a new world of beauty! And certainly the debt I owe to the great interpreters of literature is far too large to allow me to join in the common abuse of critics; they have given me ears, they have given me eyes, they have taught me—and have taught all of us really—the best way of appreciating excellence, and how and where to find it. How many sights unguided travellers pass by! how many beauties readers of great works will miss, if they refuse to read the books about them!—LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH, in "On Reading Shakespeare." (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

Not Unlike Other Villages of Slovakia

LEAVING the lavish hospitality of Mr. Uprka we set out again for Cicmany, following a long detour which brought us without interruption to the village. We found it nestling in a narrow basin, surrounded by hills, on the slopes of which the country folk were busily gathering the harvest. Cicmany is not unlike other Slovak villages, being composed of a principal street, in the center of which flows a modest brook, and a few parallel and intersecting lanes on which houses present their gable ends to the street. With an unusual amount of civic pride, Cicmany is neat and orderly and exhibits its respect for appearances by embellishing some of its houses with bands of geometric design. This is small wonder, for it enjoys the distinction of possessing some of the finest ancient timber cottages in Slovakia. One of them, whose second story opens out into a gallery of carved wood, was coveted by the government for permanent exhibition in a Prague museum. The offer of purchase was declined by the owner and the village authorities, who objected to the removal of a dwelling that was not only in use but had served generations of villagers. "Smoke kitchens" are a feature of this historic house and its village contemporaries. Into the corners of these kitchens were built great earthen stoves without chimneys and with no outlets for the smoke save through the top of the room itself. Thus, when the stove is in use, the smoke ascends to the ceilings and there, from rafters black with smoke and age, hang sausages and hams and other products which are thus automatically cured. Wooden benches scarred by centuries of use surround the room, and in the corners stand a bed or two. Thus the room is at once a kitchen, a smoke-house, a living-room, and a bed-room.

We were there on a week-day and, harvest being in full swing, the village was almost deserted. We could see the village folk scattered widely on the slopes of the encompassing hills, cutting, gathering, and winnowing the grain. Within the village a threshing machine, deriving its power from a plodding horse and worked by a group of men and women, hummed with activity. Nearby an ancient mill run by a water-wheel creaked noisily; in the pool at its foot a flock of ducks plowed with their beaks the water and gravel seeking those tidbits which feathered folk of their species seem to find in such places. Women, drawing water from the stream for their household use, came and went. The people's workaday clothes showed unmistakable traces of the elaborate costumes for which the town is famous. A few of the older women appeared in full regalia. We found at home a few younger women, mostly mothers of little children, who upon our persuasion attired themselves in their holiday garments of embroidery and lace. They were very self-conscious when they reappeared shyly laughing and tittering as they passed in review. The Cicmany costume differs from that worn in any other village. The feminine contingent dress exclusively in white, color and variety arising from rich embroidery and lace with which their garments are embellished. Delicate needlework in reds, browns, and gold emblazons their white bodices and puffed sleeves. White aprons worn over their accordion-pleated skirts are worked in bewildering patterns and trimmed with lace. Flaring, lace-trimmed headdresses, embroidered with red and gold, supplement the attire of the married women. The costumes of the men are also basically light in color, consisting of tight-fitting trousers and embroidered linen blouses with wide, flowing sleeves. The most highly prized possession of every woman is her great chest of finery which, when not in use, is folded carefully and put away. One of the women confided to me that her wardrobe consisted of forty dresses which she made and accumulated over a number of years. Women sat in their doorways at work on their embroidery and lace, utilizing moments of leisure in adding to their store. The beauty of the dresses shown us by our impromptu mannequins suggested the brilliance of the Sunday pageant, when every woman and not a few of the men gathered at the local church in the traditional dress of their forefathers unaltered with the centuries.—From "Romantic Czecho-Slovakia," by ROBERT MEDILL MCBRIDE. (New York: McBride.)

Changelessness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE midst of an ever-shifting panorama of world events, amid the chaotic beliefs and apprehensions of material sense, one may often feel a longing to look toward something stable, something free from fluctuation and uncertainty. Is there something then which changeth not? An answer to this appealing question is found on page 120 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Soul, or Spirit, is God, unchangeable and eternal; and man coexists with and reflects Soul, God, for man is God's image." This statement teaches the absolute truth of creation—the unchanging God creating His own ideas, of which man in His image is the highest. Thus man, coexisting with and reflecting God, is likewise changeless, for a reflection must needs be like that which it reflects, and man reflects God. Christian Science teaches its students to dwell thoughtfully and silently upon this fundamental reality, which establishes in the human consciousness stillness, peace, and freedom from fear and personal responsibility. "Be still, and know that I am God," are words fraught with comfort and strength, and they cannot be pondered too often. Just to rest quietly in the thought of God as all-inclusive will presently bring the serene confidence that everything real is all right.

Truth changes not. Mortal material beliefs, which may be legion, accomplish nothing in so far as Truth is concerned. Personal opinion may bluster, and assert a firm faith in its own power of discernment and sagacity, but it is profitless; and it is one of the primary causes of the seeming confusion in the world today.

In facing any situation our first query should be, What is the truth about this? It is the absolute, changeless fact that counts; and this alone is a firm foundation on which to build. For instance, when confronted with the evidence of sickness, what is the fact or truth about man? Man reflects God, good, and nothing else. Then man, being changelessly Godlike, is free and not bound. That which seems to bind and restrict is false belief or opinion, which never affects that which is real and eternal. The unchangeable perfection of God's universe is established; and as we accept this complete, spiritual creation as the only creation, and relinquish human beliefs and opinions about it, the realization of God's kingdom on earth will assuredly come to us.

When God said, "Let us make man in our image," He identified man as His reflection; and should anyone do less than this, if he is true to his birthright? Nothing has changed in God's creation. Man is still God's image; and one must learn to see and acknowledge himself as he really is, instead of as material sense tells him he is. Jesus said that simply knowing the truth and counting on it would deliver from false, mistaken beliefs, and his words are changelessly powerful. Truth never becomes untrue, and the Master not only knew the truth but lived it.

Then his followers must not be double-visioned; they must see clearly the eternal unity of God and man, and live it. This is the way so to lift up the truth in thought that its light may shine effectively, even according to the methods of Christ Jesus, who came "a light into the world." The redemption of mankind can come only through knowing the truth, through a firm admission that God does indeed dwell with men, and that they of themselves, apart from Him, are nothing. The troublesome arguments of a separate world, with its ceaseless woes, fears, and anxieties, are as unreal as the vagaries of the sleeping dream. As we look to Truth, resting and abiding in its stability, Truth expresses itself naturally and without the intervention of personal sense. Truth is impersonal, universal, and self-sufficient. Standing in firm acceptance and acknowledgment of the presence of Truth, we find its operation in our affairs taking place spontaneously. "If God be *changeless goodness*," Mrs. Eddy writes, referring to a line of a hymn, then "what place has *chance* in the divine economy? Nay, there is in God naught fantastic. All is real, all is serious. The phantasmagoria is a product of human dreams" (Unity of Good, p. 26).

Truth knows itself. Spiritual consciousness is Truth understood, and God and man are at one as Principle and idea, Mind and its reflection. Jesus came to show us what man really is, because the perfection and changelessness of spiritual creation were not understood. And he refused to see as real any other than perfect spiritual man, expressing God. Man does not live in a false material world; he has never left heaven, harmony. The opposite belief arises from a false sense of the spiritual creation recorded in the first chapter of Genesis. Then let us strive to uncover the deception of mortal sense, to understand its nothingness. And, fixing our gaze on the changeless realities of God and that which He made like unto Himself, we shall wake to see the new heaven and the new earth right here and now, the kingdom of God within us and around us, as changeless, uninterrupted harmony. Whittier thus voiced his faith in the changelessness of good:

"Yet, in the maddening maze of things,
And tossed by storm and flood,
To one fixed trust my spirit clings;
I know that God is good!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

INMUTABILIDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MEDIO de un panorama donde los sucesos del mundo van cambiando constantemente, en medio de las creencias y aprensiones caóticas del sentido material, se siente a veces un anhelo de mirar hacia algo estable, inmutable, algo que esté por encima de fluctuaciones e incertidumbre. ¿Hay, pues, algo que no cambie? Una contestación a esta pregunta tan importante se encuentra en la página 120 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy: "El Alma o el Espíritu es Dios, inmutable y eterno; y el hombre coexiste con Dios, el Alma, y Le refleja, porque el hombre es la imagen de Dios." Esta declaración enseña la verdad absoluta de la creación—el Dios inmutable, creando sus propias ideas, de las cuales el hombre, creado a Su imagen y semejanza, es la más elevada. Así el hombre, coexistente con Dios y reflejándoLe, también es inmutable, puesto que el reflejo tiene que ser semejante a lo que refleja, y el hombre refleja a Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña a sus discípulos a descansar en pensamiento tranquilamente en esta realidad fundamental, que establece en la conciencia humana: quietud, paz y exención tanto del temor como de la responsabilidad personal. "¡Callad, y sabed que yo soy Dios!" son palabras llenas de consuelo y de fuerza, y no pueden ponderarse demasiado a menudo. El descansar tranquilamente en el pensamiento de que Dios es todo en todo traerá inmediatamente una confianza serena de que todo lo que es real y verdadero es bueno.

La Verdad no cambia. Las creencias materiales y mortales, cuyo número puede ser legiones, no llevan a cabo nada en la dirección de la Verdad. Las opiniones personales tal vez fanfarroneen, afirmando una confianza arrogante en su propia perspicacia y sagacidad, pero no les vale de nada; es más bien una de las causas principales de la aparente confusión que reina en el mundo de hoy.

Nuestra primera pregunta al confrontar cualquier situación debiera ser: ¿Cuál es la verdad acerca de esto? Es la verdad absoluta e inmutable la que cuenta y la que forma el único fundamento seguro sobre el cual se puede edificar. Así, por ejemplo, cuando se vea uno confrontado con lo que parece enfermedad, ¿qué es el hecho o la verdad acerca del hombre? El hombre refleja a Dios, el bien, y nada más. Entonces el hombre, siendo invariablemente semejante a Dios, es libre y no está encadenado por nada. Lo que parece encadenar y restringir son creencias y opiniones erróneas, que no pueden tocar jamás lo que es efectivo y eterno. La perfección inmutable del universo de Dios es un hecho establecido; y a medida que uno acepte esta creación espiritual y completa como creación única, abandonando las creencias y opiniones humanas acerca de ella, seguramente obtendrá la comprensión del reino de Dios sobre la tierra.

Cuando Dios dijo, según lo expresa la Biblia en Génesis 1:26, "Hagamos al hombre a nuestra imagen, conforme a nuestra semejanza", identificó al hombre como reflejo suyo; y ¿puede uno hacer menos que eso, si es fiel a sus derechos de nacimiento? Nada ha cambiado en la creación de Dios. El hombre es todavía la imagen de Dios; y uno tiene que aprender a verse tal como es en realidad, en vez de aceptar como verdadero lo que los sentidos materiales dicen de él. Jesús nos dijo que simplemente conocer la verdad y confiar en ella nos libraría de creencias ilusorias y erróneas, y sus palabras serán poderosas para siempre. La verdad no cambia jamás en mentira, y el Maestro no sólo conocía la verdad, sino que vivía en conformidad con ella.

Entonces sus discípulos debieran cultivar aquella sencillez de vista, que les capacite para ver claramente la unidad eterna entre Dios y el hombre y para vivir de acuerdo con esta visión. Esta es la manera de elevar la verdad en el pensamiento, que su luz pueda alumbrar el mundo eficazmente, conforme a los métodos de Cristo Jesús, que vino como "una luz al mundo". La redención de la humanidad no puede venir de otra manera que por el conocimiento de la verdad, reconociendo con firmeza que Dios de veras mora con los hombres, y que ellos de por sí mismos, aparte de El, no son nada. Los argumentos turbulentos de un mundo separado de Dios, con sus penas incesantes, sus temores y sus angustias, son tan faltos de realidad como las extravagancias de un sueño. Si nos volvemos hacia la Verdad, descansando con constancia en su estabilidad, la Verdad se expresa naturalmente y sin la intervención de los sentidos personales. La Verdad es impersonal, universal y suficiente en sí misma. Tomando nuestra posición con una aceptación y un reconocimiento firme de la presencia de la Verdad, encontramos que su operación en nuestros asuntos se lleva a efecto espontáneamente. "Si Dios es la bondad inmutable", escribe Mary Baker Eddy en la página 26 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN), refiriéndose a una línea en un himno sagrado, "¿qué lugar tiene la suerte en la economía divina? No, de veras, que no hay nada de fantástico en Dios. Todo es real y verdadero, todo es serio. La fantasmagoría es un producto de los sueños humanos."

La Verdad se conoce a sí misma. La conciencia espiritual es la comprensión de la Verdad, y Dios y el hombre están unidos como Principio e idea, la Mente y su manifestación. Jesús vino para enseñarnos lo que el hombre es realmente, porque la perfección e inmutabilidad de la creación espiritual no se habían entendido. Y él rehusó ver nada sino al hombre espiritual y perfecto que expresa a Dios. El hombre no vive en un mundo falso y material; nunca ha dejado el cielo, la armonía. La creencia opuesta procede de un concepto erróneo de la creación espiritual, tal como se describe en el primer capítulo de Génesis. Procuremos, pues, descubrir el engaño del sentido material, para comprender su nulidad. Y, fijando nuestra vista en las realidades inmutables de Dios y de lo que El ha creado a su semejanza, despertaremos a ver el cielo nuevo y la tierra nueva, aquí mismo y ahora,—el reino de Dios dentro de nosotros y alrededor de nosotros,—como armonía inmutable y sin interrupción. Whittier expresó así su fe en la inmutabilidad del bien:

"Sin embargo, en el laberinto confuso de las cosas
Y empujado por aguas y viento,
Mi espíritu se adhiere a una confianza:
¡Yo sé que Dios es bueno!"

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Listed Stock Quotations

Specialties and Rails Move Forward Briskly in Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Good Advances Again Recorded By Many Stocks

Market Is Rather Lively Affair—Specialties and Rails Strong

By Forrest Price

Traders and investors are not taking chances.

And yet they lean to the constructive side of the stock market.

That is, judging by price swings.

Stocks came out in rather large volume at times. Blocks of 1000 to 2000 shares were traded at intervals.

A total of approximately 1,100,000 shares changed hands.

Specialties and rails were favored.

Union Pacific led the rails with a gain of 3 points. Other carriers showing advances of 1 to 2 points, included Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, Northern Pacific and Norfolk & Western.

Prominent among the specialties was Sidney Blumenthal, which soared 7 points. Allied Chemical went up 3½ to a new high. General Cable preferred rose 5 to a new high. Jones & Laughlin gained 3½. Colorado Fuel was up more than 2 and the preferred 6.

Other gainers included American Telephone which moved forward 3½ on its regular quarterly dividend payment today.

Then there were many others on the up side with advances of 2 points or more. Air Reduction was up 3½ to a new high.

Spang Chalfant preferred, which spurted smartly forward the other day, lost more than 5 points today. Other losers of a point to 2 points or more included Ingersoll Rand, California Packing, United Fruit, American Can and Public Service 5 per cent.

Fractional gains and losses prevailed among railroad bonds. Slightly higher prices were paid for some of the industrial loans. There was light trading in the U. S. Governments. Foreign loans were easier.

Cotton, silk and rubber were outstanding strong features of the commodities markets. Inflation talk boosted grain prices at Chicago.

Business surveys for the current week were somewhat mixed in character—both favorable and unfavorable. Favorable influences were in the majority.

Corporate earnings reports are generally favorable. An increase in electric power production of 3.5 per cent for the week ended May 11 over the like week a year ago is reported by the Edison Electric Institute.

Iron Age says this week that operating trends in steel centers are "both conflicting and uncertain." This comes the nearest to being an unfavorable development. However, with the accumulating needs of the railroads which must be cared for sooner or later buying from this source is a future certainty.

Steel rail and equipment buying by the carriers is away below normal. This is due to the precarious financial condition of a very large portion of the country's railroads. This situation must be cured before long.

Chicago Grain Up On Inflation Talk

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—Inflation talk did a good deal to put firmness into grain prices today after an early downward trend.

General comment, however, was that prospects for the new 1935 wheat crop in North America were too favorable to allow price advances to go very far unless a marked broadening of speculative buying power developed. Need of rain for the new Argentine wheat crop was reported.

Wheat closed firm, at the same as yesterday's finish to ½ higher, July 92⅛ to ⅜, corn unchanged to ⅜ up, July 80⅞ to 81, oats unchanged to ⅝ off, and provisions varying from 2 cents decline to a rise of 20 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; rails and selected specialties higher.

Bonds: Irregular; utilities sag; Governments improve.

Curb: Mixed; industrials in demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and spot house buying.

Sugar: Quiet; commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; inflation talk renewed.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady; top weight steers $15.25.

Hogs: Slow, steady to 5c lower, top $9.45.

Foreign

London: Trading was quiet on the Stock Exchange today, lacking the incentive for the expansion of business. Japanese bonds, industrial and rubber shares showed a moderate improvement, while other sections yielded fractions due to profit-taking. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Liquidation of the Bourse during the last two weeks resulted in profit-taking in stocks and repurchasing of government securities by short sellers. International issues declined fractionally, while rubber shares were firm and metals declined slightly. The market closed irregular.

Berlin: After an active opening, a firm tone prevailed throughout today's session on the Boerse.

Another Rise In Lead

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The St. Joseph Lead Company today quoted lead at 3.90 cents a pound. New York and 3.70 cents, St. Louis. Prices in effect previously were 3.85 cents and 3.65 cents respectively. A similar advance was made on Monday.

Gold Shipment to U. S.

CHERBOURG, France, May 15 (AP)—The Majestic sailed today with 125,000,000 francs ($8,300,000) in gold shipped to the United States. The gold, in 217 cases, weighed 23,290 pounds.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	May 15 High	May 15 Low	May 14 Last
114	110	7	Abraham & S pf	10	112½	112½	113½
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	1500	6⅝	6	6¼
33½	28¼	2	Adams Millis	100	31¼	31¼	31¼
11⅜	8	..	Addressograph	1600	11½	11	11¼
8¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	400	8	7½	7½
8¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8½	8½	8½
135½	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	900	132	130	132
1⅜	⅜	..	Airways Elec App	100	⅜	⅜	⅜
20¼	15⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	600	17⅜	17	17
12¾	6⅝	7	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	100	12¼	12¼	12¾
1¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	100	1	1	1
150½	125	6	Allied Chem	900	150½	147	150
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124¼	124¼	124¼
19⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3600	19¼	18⅜	18⅞
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	18¾	18¼	18¼
3½	2⅜	..	Amal Leather	100	3¼	3¼	3¼
3⅜	2¼	..	Amal Leather	100	3¼	2¾	3⅛
53	26¼	2	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30
68	48½	2	Amerada	2600	68	67	67⅞
57¾	42	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	53⅛	53¼	53⅛
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1600	26¼	25⅝	26⅝
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	62	62	62
120¾	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	300	118⅝	118	118
29⅝	21	.80f	Am Brake S&F	100	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	122	122	122
125½	110	4f	Am Can	2300	125⅜	124¾	125¼
13⅞	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	5600	13⅜	13	13
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	15⅛	14½	15
45¾	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	36⅝	33½	36⅛
84⅞	66	3f	Am Chicle	100	85	85	85
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	23⅝	23½	23½
3	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	800	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
23⅞	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	20	19	19
8½	3¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	25	24⅞	25
32½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	300	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛
4⅝	2½	..	Am Ice	600	4½	4	4
37⅞	28⅛	6	Am Ice pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼
7⅞	4½	..	Am International	700	7¼	7	7¼
6	1¼	..	Am La Pr pf (h)	40	2¾	2⅜	2¾
20⅝	9	..	Am Locomotive	1900	13¼	12⅜	13¼
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8¼	8½	8½
20⅞	13¼	..	Am Metal	500	19½	19⅛	19¼
23⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach ⅞ Fy	400	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜
4¼	1¾	..	Am Power & Lt	2300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
23¼	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	4500	20⅜	19⅜	20¼
27⅞	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1700	25	24	25½
18½	10½	..	Am Radiator	4200	14½	14⅛	14¼
150	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	150	150	150
24	15⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	20	19½	19¾
76	56	4	Am Safety Razor	400	74½	73¾	74½
8⅝	4½	..	Am Sealing	600	8⅜	8	8⅛
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	400	22½	22¼	22¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	22½	22½	22½
46⅝	30⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7200	45⅞	43⅝	43⅝
117	103	7½	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	111½	111½	112
74	63	3*	Am Snuff	200	72¼	72¼	72½
138	125	6	Am Snuff pf	40	138	138	138
85	72½	5	Am Tobacco	1100	84½	84¼	84½
87¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	500	86¾	86¼	86⅜
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	14⅛	14	14
94¼	88	2	Am Steel F pf	30	94½	94½	94½
43	33½	2*	Am Stores	300	35¾	35¾	35¾
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	64	63¾	63¾
140½	126¼	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	139	138	138⅜
120⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	5900	120⅛	147¼	119½
147⅜	71⅜	.80	Am Wat W & E	600	11⅛	11	11
64	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	300	63¾	63½	64
7¾	4⅜	..	Am Woolen	600	7	6¾	6¾
13⅜	9	..	Am Typ P pf (h)	80	13¾	13¾	14½
43⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	800	42⅜	42	42
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	400	3½	3½	3¾
4⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	4	4
15⅜	8	..	Anaconda Cop	17500	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
22	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	600	22	22	21
175	123¾	.60	Anchor Cap	500	131¼	123½	131¼
109	101	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	101	101	101
6⅜	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	100	6½	6⅛	6¼
42¾	36	1*	Archer Daniels	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅝
104¾	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	102	102	102
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1800	4	3⅞	3⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	62¾	60½	62
6⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
45⅝	43¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	4800	43¾	43¼	43¼
86⅜	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	500	76¾	76¼	76¼
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	800	74¼	73⅛	73⅜
7	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	4½	4½	4¼
26⅜	21¾	1	Atl Refining	3100	26⅜	26¼	26½
43⅜	32⅜	2e	Atlas Powder	1300	42¾	42	43
112	106¾	..	Atlas Powder pf	60	111½	111⅛	111½
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	500	20½	20½	21½
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	4⅞	3¾	3⅞
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	11800	3	2½	3
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin L pf (h)	2100	14¾	12	14¾
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	11⅜	11⅛	11¼
17⅞	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
42¼	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40
40¾	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	20	37¼	36½	37¼
19	15¾	..	Barnsdall A	35400	16¾	16⅛	16⅜
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	16⅞	16½	16½
13½	11¼	.50b	Belding Hem	500	12⅝	12⅜	12½
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	3300	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
17⅜	15¼	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17⅛	17	17
38¼	34	1½	Best & Co	100	36½	36½	36½
24⅝	21¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	2500	26⅜	25⅞	25⅝
57½	53¾	..	Beth Steel pf	400	66	66	66
26¼	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	200	19⅜	19¼	19¼
135⅜	99⅜	..	Blaw Knox	1600	11¼	11¼	11¼
111	103¾	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	111	111	111
52½	78¼	..	Blumenthal pf	450	52½	46¾	52½
16	6	..	Boeing Airplane	800	8¼	8¼	8¼
58⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	55	55	55
98	90	..	Bon Ami A	10	96	96	96
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	1800	24	23⅜	24
35½	26½	1.50	Borg Warner	1900	34⅞	34⅜	34½
31	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	2600	29¼	29¼	29¼
10⅞	8½	10b	Brooklyt Brass	6500	10⅞	9¾	10¾
37	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	1100	37	36	36⅜
36½	31¼	2f	Bristol Myers	300	31⅞	30⅜	30¾
41¾	30⅜	3	Brooklyn Man T	900	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
47¼	40	3	Brooklyn M T pf	100	97	97	97
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	1000	1½	1½	1½
60	53	3	Brown Shoe	200	59¾	58⅜	59¾
6⅜	4⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	200	4¾	4¾	4¾
6⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	1600	6¼	6¼	6⅜
13	8⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1700	12½	12¼	12¼
7	4¼	..	Bucyrus E pf	100	8	8	8
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	800	3⅝	3½	3⅝
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	27¾	26½	26½
4⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	2500	4¼	4	4
15	8¼	..	Bullard	100	11¼	11¼	11¼
9⅞	6	..	Burns Bros pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
16⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	400	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	10	11¼	11¼	11¼
2¾	1¼	..	Butte Cop &Zinc	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
20⅜	11⅞	..	Byers	700	15⅜	15½	15⅝
42½	34½	1½	Calif Packing	700	35	34	34⅛
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	2000	1⅛	1	1⅛
4⅞	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3½	3½	3½
11⅝	7½	.25b	Campbell Wy&C	200	11¼	11	11¼
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	400	10½	10⅜	10½
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	2500	11¼	10½	10⅝
8⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
39	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	20	39	39	39
48	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2400	58¾	57½	58½
48⅜	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	2000	48	47¼	47¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	800	22	21⅜	21⅝
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	300	28½	28¼	28½
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	300	7½	7½	7⅞
63¾	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	10000	58½	56⅝	57¾
6¾	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	300	4½	4½	4⅝
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	500	43¼	42¼	43¼
45⅜	37⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2000	43¾	43	43⅞
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	2	2	2
3	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & StP	200	1	1	1
4¼	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1½	1½	1½
5⅜	2⅜	..	Chi & N'western	800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10⅜	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	6⅞	6⅝	6¼
7⅜	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	7	6¾	7
33	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	32½	31½	31⅝
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	300	2	1½	2
4⅛	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	2	2	2
29¼	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	27	26½	26½
17⅜	9	..	Chile Copper	40	16½	16¼	16½
45½	31	1f	Chrysler	19500	46⅜	44⅜	45⅜
4	2⅜	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	22½	22⅛	22⅜
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	100	100	100
15	12⅜	.80	Clark Equipment	200	12¼	12¼	12¼
209	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	300	207½	207½	207½
18¼	15⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	16	15⅞	15⅞
57¾	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	300	55½	55¼	55½
15¾	7	..	Collins & Aikman	500	12	11¾	11¾
86¼	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	10	85	85	85
7½	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	20	7	7	7
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	200	2¼	1½	2
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	850	14½	8⅝	13¼
19⅜	10⅜	..	Colo & Southern	50	14¾	14¾	14¾
3¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	4000	6½	6¼	6⅜
54¼	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	2900	54⅜	52½	54⅜
84½	67	4	Columbian Carb	4000	84½	82½	84¼
47¾	39¼	2	Comm Credit	2400	45¼	44½	44¾
59½	52½	3	Comm Cred A	1400	59½	59½	59½
118¼	108⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	130	117½	117¼	117⅜
30¼	29	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	210	32½	32½	32½
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	730	32¼	32½	32¼
66¾	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	300	65	64⅞	64⅞
59⅛	57⅜	3	Com Cred Ar ct	200	59½	59⅜	59⅜
23⅞	17⅜	.85f	Comm Solvents	5000	20¾	20¼	20¾
1⅜	¾	..	Comwlth & Sc	1600	1¼	1¼	1¼
45½	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	1500	42¼	41¼	41¼
12⅛	9	..	Congress Cigar	300	12	12	12
34⅜	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	34	34	34
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	100	35	34½	35
7½	4⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4⅛	4	4⅛
22⅛	15½	.50g	Consol Film I pf	700	16	15¾	16
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
25¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	9500	23⅛	22½	22¾
96¼	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	600	92¾	92	92¾
9⅜	6½	..	Consol Oil	9700	9¼	9	9¼
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	5	4½	4½
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	⅝	⅝
82	71	6½	Con Gig pf ww	10	76	76	75
13⅜	3½	..	Container A	300	10¼	10¼	10¼
5⅛	3⅜	..	Container B	500	3⅜	3½	3½
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾
75	62½	2.40	Cont Can	1500	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞
9½	7	.15b	Cont Dia Fibre	800	8⅝	8½	8½
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
35	28⅛	1.20f	Cont Insurance	1000	35	34⅜	35
21⅜	15⅛	1.25b	Cont Oil	6000	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
80	71	6½	Con Cig ppf xw	10	75	75	75
74⅜	62	3	Corn Products	400	74½	73⅜	74½
6⅞	4⅞	..	Coty	3800	6	5⅜	5½
39⅜	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	800	36¾	36⅜	36⅜
16½	12½	..	Crosley Radio	600	16½	16	16
33¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	400	33⅛	32⅜	33
86	74¼	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	80	80	80
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	4¼	4	4¼
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	300	18½	18½	18½
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	57	57	57
1¾	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½
9½	3	..	Cuba Rx pf	120	10	9	9¼
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	4500	8¼	8	8¼
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	40½	40½	40½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	230	79	7¼	78¾
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	400	22¼	22	22
102¾	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	1300	102	101⅜	101⅞
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	2⅝	2½	2⅝
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	2400	21½	21¼	21½
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	1600	28¾	28⅜	28½
26	10	.20g	Deere & Co pf	300	25	24½	24⅞
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	400	30⅛	30	30¼
19⅜	11	..	Del Lack & W	2000	14⅝	14⅜	14½
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	300	2¾	2¾	2¾
82	65	4	Detroit Edison	200	80	80	80
32½	26½	1f	Diamond Match	500	32¼	32⅛	32⅛
43⅜	34⅛	2f	Dome Mines	2000	43	42⅝	43
12⅜	8¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	8½	8½	8½
26¼	17½	..	Douglas A	4300	26⅞	26	26⅜
22	13½	1½e	Dresser A	200	20¼	20	20
100⅜	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3500	100	99½	100
131	125⅜	6	du Pont deb	300	128½	128½	128½
172	145	5	Nat Lead	100	172	172	172
9	4⅞	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	1400	8¾	8½	8½
50½	49⅜	1f	Nat Steel	1800	50	49⅞	50
16¼	8	..	Nat Supply	2200	16½	15⅞	16
69½	36	..	Nat Supply pf	1200	69½	68	69
11⅝	6¼	.60	Nat Tea	100	9¼	9¼	9¼
53	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	700	52	52¾	52¾
118½	100	7	Newberry Co pf	10	115¾	115¾	115¾
8	4¾	..	Newport Indus	100	6½	6½	6½
28¼	18½	..	NY Air Brake	200	21¼	21⅜	2..
21¼	12¾	..	NY Central	4500	17½	16⅝	17
13	6	..	NY Chi & StL	200	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	9⅞	..	NY C & StL pf	1100	15¼	15	15¼
8½	2⅞	..	NY N H & H	600	5⅝	5	5
14⅜	6	..	NY NH & H pf	400	9	8¼	8⅝
1	⅛	..	NY Rys pf	200	½	½	½
16⅛	6¼	..	NY Shipbldg	400	9¾	8¼	9¼
97	90	7	NY Steam 7%	30	90⅜	90	90
85	70	6	NY Steam 6%	30	73½	73¼	73½
40⅜	30⅜	2	Noranda M	900	39⅛	39½	39⅞
1⅜	⅞	..	Norfolk & So (h)	300	1	1	1
175	158	8f	Norfolk & West	300	177	170¼	170¼
15½	9	..	North American	6400	14½	13⅝	14
49¼	35½	3	North Amer pf	500	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
4	2	..	No Am Aviation	900	3⅛	3	3⅛
21⅞	13⅛	..	Northern Pacific	6200	18	16⅞	17⅜
38½	33¼	3	Northwestern Tel	20	36¾	36¾	36¾
13¼	9¼	.25b	Ohio Oil	11400	12⅜	13⅛	13¼
4⅜	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	1200	2	2	2
26⅞	13⅜	..	Oliver F E ppf	400	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝
17½	11⅛	.60	Otis elevator	3800	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
121⅛	106	6	Otis Elev pf	20	121¾	121¾	121⅞
7¼	4¼	..	Otis Steel	400	6	5⅞	5⅞
93	80	4	Owens Ill Glass	500	90¼	90⅝	90⅝
4	1	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	100	2⅝	2⅜	2½
19⅞	13¼	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	600	19⅜	19	19⅛
30½	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	3100	28½	28¼	28⅝
21	12⅝	.50e	Pacific Mills	100	13	13	
94	70	6	Pacific TelGTel	160	94	92	94
9¼	7	.40e	Pac W Oil Corp	100	8¾	8¾	8¾
38¼	32⅜	1¾	Packard Motor	4100	4	3⅞	3⅞
12	6½	..	Panhandle pf	30	11	10¾	11
4½	2¼	..	Paramt P cfts (h)	1400	3⅝	3¼	3¼
6	2¾	..	Park Utah	2900	5½	4⅞	5¼
1½	½	..	Pathe Exchange	2400	¾	⅝	¾
17¼	8¼	..	Pathe Exch A	600	10½	10	10⅜
13⅝	8¼	..	Patino Mines	100	12½	12½	12½
4¼	2⅝	..	Penn Coal&Coke	100	4	4	4
5½	3	..	Penn Dixie Cem	300	4¼	4	4¼
74	57¼	2	Penney (JC)	2100	71⅝	70¼	71
25⅜	17¼	1	Pennsylvania RR	4600	22	21⅜	21¾
32½	17½	..	Peoples GasL&C	2900	30	29¾	29¾
11⅝	9¼	..	Pere Marquette	100	12½	12⅜	12½
19⅜	16	1	Pet Milk	200	14½	14¼	14¼
10½	7⅜	.50e	Petroleum	400	10½	10¼	10⅜
19¼	12¾	.75b	Phelps Dod

Wool Business Rises—New Clip Attracts Trade Interest

Aldrich Descries Dangerous Power In Banking Bill

Chase Bank Head Calls Measure Potentially Despotic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Making a last vigorous stand against the Administration's unorthodox Banking Act of 1935, Senate conservatives today called on Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York for a slashing summation of their case against the bitterly contested measure and then prepared for the final decision by ballot.

Mr. Aldrich, appearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, fulfilled his task with the accusation that the Roosevelt Administration is attempting by the bill to establish the most complete system of political control over banking in the world.

To this he added the declaration that in its three attempts to manage national credit and currency—Federal Reserve open market operations, devaluation of the dollar and silver purchases—the Administration had failed entirely to achieve its purpose of a higher price level and had succeeded only in building up a dangerous surplus reserve in the banking system.

The alleged failure of these experiments Mr. Aldrich then used as a final clinching argument against a grant of unprecedented power over the banking system which had for its objective, in his opinion, more extensive efforts of exactly the same type with national currency and credit.

Why, according to Mr. Aldrich's argument, should the Administration be granted further and extraordinary powers to manipulate credit through open market operations when experience within the past two years has proven that the higher price level cannot be attained by this method?

The bill which Mr. Aldrich was opposed in to oppose has already passed the House and is bound to come up in the Senate in the near future. Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia leads the orthodox conservative opposition which believes the measure as now drafted would transform the nation's banking system into a mere pawn in the political game.

Opposition is directed specifically at Section II of the act which gives the President greater control over the Federal Reserve Board and through that board over the regional Reserve banks. Senator Glass presided over the session at which Mr. Aldrich testified, prompting him as he went through 24 double pages of printed statement with sympathetic remarks. Sitting next to him was his successor as Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Cabinet, Senator William G. McAdoo of California.

Hits Banking Bill

Wide World

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank of New York

France Ships About $30,000,000 in Gold To U.S. During Week

PARIS, May 15 (AP)—Heavy shipments of gold, estimated at between $27,000,000 and $30,000,000 in value, have been sent to the United States from France during the last week, it was disclosed today.

With the dollar fluctuating around the gold export point, shipments have been made on fast boats, the movement beginning May 11 on the Europa.

The Europa carried about $12,000,000 in gold, the Majestic today about $10,000,000, while there were at least $5,000,000 aboard the Champlain, delayed by a crew strike at Le Havre.

Banking experts said the drain on the Bank of France could easily be absorbed as gold is constantly coming from Switzerland and other European countries, making up the losses to a considerable extent.

They asserted the world is now heavily buying dollars to meet commercial obligations and that there was some movement of gold from France as a result of the recent municipal elections which showed a trend to the left.

New Life Insurance Issued in April Is 7.6 P.C. Below 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—New life insurance production for April was 7.6 per cent less than for April, 1934, according to a report just made by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. The report, which summarizes the new business records of 42 companies having 83 per cent of the total insurance outstanding in the country, shows that for the first four months of this year the cumulative total was 5.2 per cent greater than the amount for the corresponding period of last year.

The total new business by these companies for April was $733,870,000, a decline of $60,625,000 from April last year. New ordinary insurance amounted to $468,187,000, against $511,915,000. Industrial insurance increased $7,822,000 from a year ago to a total of $228,188,000. Group insurance was $37,495,000, against $62,214,000.

For the first four months, the total new business aggregated $3,046,862,000 this year, compared with $2,895,653,000 last year.

Chain Store Head Is Paid $100,000

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—S. L. Avery, Chicago, president of Montgomery Ward and Company, was shown by reports to the securities commission to have been paid $100,000 in 1934 by the company. The next highest Montgomery Ward salaries were $40,000 each to R. H. Fogler and Walter Hoving, vice-presidents, of Chicago.

Other large corporations reported the following salaries: United Aircraft Corporation—Donald L. Brown, East Hartford, Conn., $15,000; Eugene E. Wilson, East Hartford, vice-president, $10,800; George S. Wheat, East Hartford, vice-president, $7500; Charles W. Deeds, East Hartford, official of subsidiaries, $7333.

Marked Increase In Sales of Wool During the Week

Demand Far Above Normal—West Stronger Than East—Foreign Marts Firm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The demand for wool, which we noted as much improved a week ago, increased throughout the week, amounting to better than 15,000,000 pounds for all sales to consuming channels, or easily double the normal average weekly demand. This week, with fully 6,500,000 pounds reported sold on Monday and Tuesday, the trade has started out for further heavy sales.

This large volume of business has been rather surprising, in view of the heavy consumption of wool during the last six months, and some thought that the market had approached, if not exceeded, the saturation point again, as happened after a more or less similar period in 1933.

Of course, in the later period, i.e., the last six months, there has been comparatively little worsted dress goods business done and there have been some large orders for the Government, estimated to be equivalent to some 50,000,000 pounds of wool. It is noteworthy, however, that the manufacturers are still consuming wool at a rapid pace and have contracts which promise them practically full-time employment through June and well into July and in a few cases well beyond that point.

The vast bulk of the business done continues to be in the fine and fine medium territory and Texas wools selling in the clean range of 52@60 cents, as an average, with fair demand for wools of the better class—not strictly warp wools—at 62@63 cents, clean basis. The focal point in prices for fine wools is about 60 cents, clean basis; that is, most of the demand centers around this average price level.

The West is definitely stronger than the East. Prices in the western states are really higher in a few instances than they are at the eastern sea-board and in nearly all cases fully at parity. Sales of fine and fine medium short combing wools in Nevada and Utah and to some extent in Arizona and New Mexico have been made at 15@17 cents. In Texas, there is more interest being shown at 20@21 cents for the 8 months and 10 months spring wools with 12-months wools selling all the way from 21 to 24½ cents.

The London sales continue on a very firm basis, with prices if anything against the buyer, and on the choicer wools in the Colonies, bidding is very keen with prices showing a par to 5 per cent rise over the values prevailing a week ago, notably in the Brisbane sale, in Australia. The River Plate markets are reported very strong and against the buyer, also, with more interest reported on the part of England and America on the low crossbred types. Local mills are reported to be buying second clip wools.

American Telephone Declares Regular Quarterly Dividend

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has authorized the usual quarterly dividend of $2.25 on the capital stock. The distribution will amount to nearly $42,000,000.

The dividend is payable July 15 to stock of record June 15.

While the company's income has continued insufficient to meet the requirements for the $9 annual dividend, financial quarters had been reasonably confident that the regular payment would be ordered. This expectation rested upon the company's steady gain in new telephones installed during the last year, in harmony with the general recovery trend.

For the quarter ended March 31, net income was $30,097,288, equivalent to $1.61 a share. This compared with $32,992,340 or $1.77 a share in the first quarter last year. Increased labor and operating costs counteracted a considerable part of the gain in business.

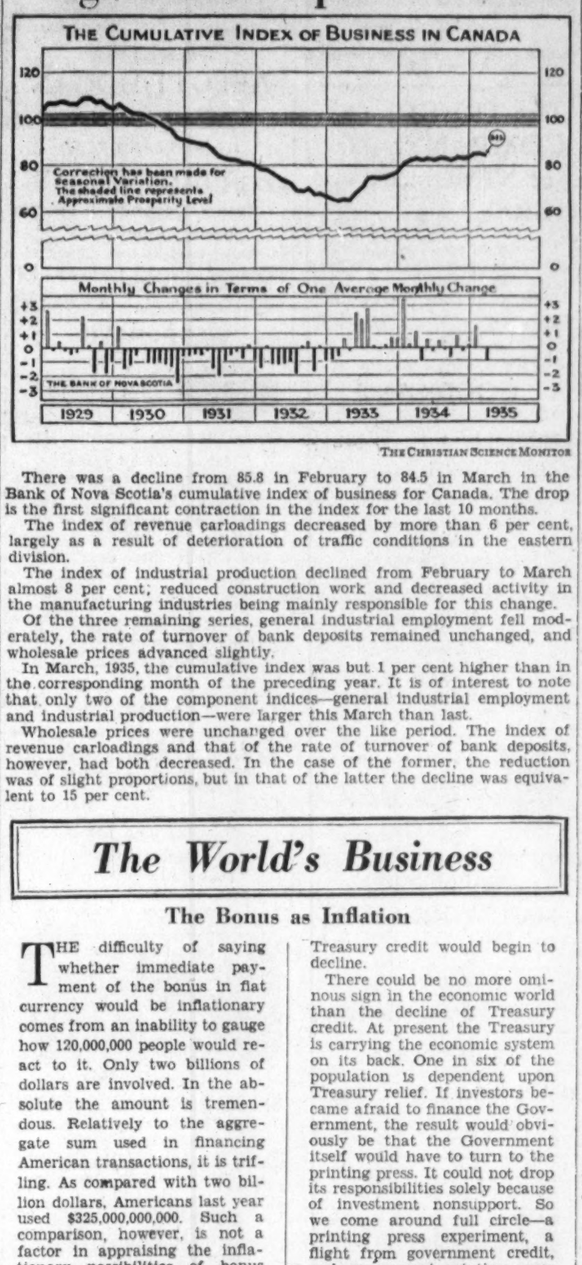
Argentine Exports Continue to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, May 15—April export trade of Argentina has continued to run well ahead of last year, according to figures just published by the National Bureau of Statistics. Shipments during that month reached a total of 1,359,199 tons valued at 131,500,000 pesos ($42,500,000 at the official rate of exchange) compared with 1,165,144 tons valued at 106,500,000 pesos ($34,400,000) in April of 1934.

During the first four months of the current year, export shipments amounted to 561,000,000 pesos ($181,300,000), while for the corresponding period of 1934, the respective figures stood at 504,400,000 pesos ($163,000,000). There is therefore a quantitative increase of 9½ per cent and a rise in value of 11.2 per cent, indicating that relatively higher commodity price levels ruled this year.

Canadian Business Has First Significant Drop in 10 Months



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There was a decline from 85.8 in February to 84.5 in March in the Bank of Nova Scotia's cumulative index of business for Canada. The drop is the first significant contraction in the index for the last 10 months.

The index of revenue carloadings decreased by more than 6 per cent, largely as a result of deterioration of traffic conditions in the eastern division.

The index of industrial production declined from February to March almost 8 per cent; reduced construction work and decreased activity in the manufacturing industries being mainly responsible for this change.

Of the three remaining series, general industrial employment fell moderately, the rate of turnover of bank deposits remained unchanged, and wholesale prices advanced slightly.

In March, 1935, the cumulative index was but 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of the preceding year. It is of interest to note that only two of the component indices—general industrial employment and industrial production—were larger this March than last.

Wholesale prices were unchanged over the like period. The index of revenue carloadings and that of the rate of turnover of bank deposits, however, had both decreased. In the case of the former, the reduction was of slight proportions, but in that of the latter the decline was equivalent to 15 per cent.

The World's Business

The Bonus as Inflation

THE difficulty of saying whether immediate payment of the bonus in fiat currency would be inflationary comes from an inability to gauge how 120,000,000 people would react to it. Only two billions of dollars are involved. In the absolute the amount is tremendous. Relatively to the aggregate sum used in financing American transactions, it is trifling. As compared with two billion dollars, Americans last year used $325,000,000,000. Such a comparison, however, is not a factor in appraising the inflationary possibilities of bonus payment by the printing press method. It is what people would think of it. As they think, so they do, and it is only what people do that makes inflation. Government action merely sets the train.

It is strange that anybody should still think that simply by injecting more currency into the economic system, it would stay there. The experience of the national bank note addition affords disproof. On July 22, 1932, Congress voted an increase in national bank note circulation. Total currency outstanding then stood at $5,726,000,000. In the Roosevelt regime an effort at currency expansion is being made via the silver certificate. Yet the currency outstanding today is $5,493,000,000. The fact is that we have all the currency in use that the country can use. Any addition would merely displace existing currency, a displacement which would return to the banks. So it would prove (other things being equal) in the case of the Patman issue.

But, as I have said, other things might not probably remain equal. The Patman issue would mean a break with the fiscal past in meeting government expenses by borrowing or by taxation. People may then think: "If one government can do that, another could. If one special group can break the Treasury's gates, another could." Far be it from me to suggest the falsity of the argument. Political writers tell us that this is the heyday of the lobbies.

If that feeling about future possibilities were *general*, then we would have inflation as the result of bonus printing press legislation. Inflation is what Benthain would call an imposter-word. But in the sense in which the word is used it means a fear that the buying power is going to be subtracted out of money. People act on the wings of their fears as well as their hopes. The unmoneyed would *fly* to goods with the money that remains to them. And the moneyed would either try to get their money out of the country—the so-called flight from the dollar—or into property.

It is, of course, the latter's actions that are of main importance. Hitherto they have shown little confidence in any enterprise but the enterprise of Federal Government. Look at the contrast in private and public capital offerings. Federal bonds are snapped up. The private capital market is moribund. Fear of inflation would mean a sudden end to this competition for Government securities. Money would be taken out of the bond market and transferred to property. Property refers to stocks, which are the titles to property, as well as real property. The effect on Government credit is obvious. Competition for Government obligations makes Government borrowing cheap—so cheap that the long-term interest burden has fallen to just over 2½ per cent and the short-term interest burden to 1-15 of 1 per cent. That is the result of investment confidence in the Federal Government. Suppose investors grew afraid of Federal finance. Then the Government would have to bid up the rate on its borrowing. In other words, Treasury credit would begin to decline.

There could be no more ominous sign in the economic world than the decline of Treasury credit. At present the Treasury is carrying the economic system on its back. One in six of the population is dependent upon Treasury relief. If investors became afraid to finance the Government, the result would obviously be that the Government itself would have to turn to the printing press. It could not drop its responsibilities solely because of investment nonsupport. So we come around full circle—a printing press experiment, a flight from government credit, and government printing press money. The main item is the second. It must remain unpredictable. All that one could say is that any bonus payment out of the printing press is akin to playing with fire.

It is certain that it is the proviso for bonus payment out of fiat money that must disturb the President. He has shown that an advance in government credit can go hand in hand with an unbalanced budget. The Jeremiahs insisted that such a concurrent movement was impossible. But it has not been a surprise to this budget-unbalancing column. We have acknowledged the danger, but have insisted that it is not the unbalance that matters, *but whether the Treasury is getting value received for its outlay.* We never dreamed that, with whatever reservations, Congress would so lightheartedly try to pull down this citadel of Treasury credit.

Such action is not only as dangerous as playing with fire. It is as foolish. In his notable evidence before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, Gov. Marriner S. Eccles showed that printing money would be more expensive than borrowing money. That refers merely to the actual expense.

> "It must be remembered that there are expenses in connection with the issuance of currency and keeping it in circulation; and it may be interesting to note that the cost of keeping the greenbacks and notes of the United States in circulation today, is more per annum than the present rate that the Government is paying on its 182-day bills."

Such a situation is due to the fact that for its short-term money government borrowing is virtually costless. We have seen how government borrowing might jump in expense till the money became unobtainable as a result of Patman legislation. Then we would see how expensive printing money could be.

Still the Patman measure might not produce any inflation at all! It all depends upon the reactions of the people. For years they have harbored such a depression complex that they have resisted all kinds of inflation jogging. In that case the bonus outlay, by taking the place of existing currency, would defeat the Patman intent of promoting recovery. For an equivalent amount of currency would return to the banks and increase the excess reserves of member banks. Such an increase is superfluous in the present mountainous condition of bank reserves. Never have they been so high in American history. Representing uninvested funds, they are awaiting the inflation of business confidence (the only inflation that counts in our system of private enterprise, since this is the only known method of inflating pay rolls and taking men off the relief rolls) and this might conceivably be retarded by Patmanism. In other words, payment of the bonus in fiat money might be *deflationary.* This is what Gov. Marriner S. Eccles seems to think.

One thing is certain. It would produce an extreme one way or another at a time when the height of Treasury credit and other factors are all set to push business over the top of recovery.

H. B. E.

Fisher at Odds With Kemmerer On Money Policy

Both Fear Inflation but Former Thinks Banking Bill Forward Step

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Edwin Walter Kemmerer, and Irving Fisher, noted Princeton and Yale economists respectively, found themselves at odds again on the country's monetary policy.

In a prepared statement last night Professor Fisher replied to a criticism of the Patman bonus bill and of inflation made by the Princeton authority earlier today.

The Yale man declared that he, too, disapproves of the Patman bill and feels that inflation would be bad, but he differs radically in his criticism from Professor Kemmerer. The Fisher statement reads:

Calls Bill Forward Step

"While, like him, I disapprove of the Patman Bonus Bill and think the banking act gives too much power and discretion to the President and the Federal Reserve Board, I believe this act to be a great step forward, especially if amended to remedy the above defect; and I understand it has a good chance of being so amended.

"My main complaint of Professor Kemmerer is and has been that he speaks only of possible inflation, and never of the actual deflation. In times past, Professor Kemmerer has favored stable money which means the avoidance both of inflation and deflation. But though the very essence of this depression is deflation, I have yet to hear a word from Professor Kemmerer on that subject.

"I agree that inflation would be as bad. In fact, in my books I have been an inflationist. But Professor Kemmerer seems to be a deflationist.

Says Kemmerer "Alarmist"

"The danger of inflation is really offset by the banking bill which Professor Kemmerer criticizes. It gives the power to the Federal Reserve Board to raise the Reserve ratios of the bank on the slightest sign of inflation. The excess reserves of the banks of some four billions could conceivably be made the basis for some 40 billions of deposit currency or check-book money. But if the Reserve requirements were raised sufficiently there could be no such inflation.

"While I hope the bill will be bettered, it does give the answer to Professor Kemmerer's fear of bank credit inflation.

"There is no need of any lack of confidence on that score. If confidence is lacking, it will be because of the misguided and alarmist statements of Professor Kemmerer and others opposing the President's policy of stable money—the very objective which Professor Kemmerer has in time past approved.

"He expresses surprise that so much confidence exists, which means that his former alarmist statements have not yet been vindicated by events. Another who claims equal authority predicted that the dollar would have become worthless by the end of 1934. It is still worth more than before the depression began."

Boston Bank Group Observes 50th Year

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The fiftieth anniversary of the Bank Officers Association of the City of Boston will be celebrated tonight with dinner and entertainment at the Hotel Statler.

Raymond Merrill, trust officer of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, is slated to be elected president of the association.

Other elections include: Stanley P. Wyatt, cashier of the National Shawmut Bank, first vice-president; Thomas W. Symons, vice-president of the Suffolk Savings Bank; second vice - president; George P. Nason, treasurer of the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank, secretary; Harold A. Yeames, assistant cashier of the Webster and Atlas National Bank, treasurer.

Herbert E. Stone, vice-president of the Second National Bank of Boston, will discuss, "Fifty Years of Progress of the Association," and a vaudeville program will be conducted by Cleon B. White of the National Broadcasting Company.

William E. Chamberlain, assistant vice-president of the State Street Trust Company, is chairman of the celebration. The entertainment committee includes Ansel E. Bucklin, chairman; Ernest W. Lay, secretary; Sumner F. Hyland, Stanley A. Lowry and Olney S. Morrill.

There are 2040 members in this association, which was organized in 1885 and is composed entirely of officers and employees of Boston banks.

N. Y. Board of Trade Urges End of NIRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—The New York Board of Trade has sent an appeal to 1200 chambers of commerce throughout the United States urging them to "register emphatic protest against re-enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act and passage by Congress of the Wagner Labor Relations Board Bill.

At the same time, the board reiterates its opposition to both of these measures, declaring its "considered judgment" that they should be defeated and that "the experiment of partnership between the Government and business should be terminated."

"Greater emphasis is being placed upon economic recovery than upon social reform," Percy C. Magnus, president of the board, said in making the letter public. "We would much prefer to live in a very real America than in some idealistic Utopia which exists in the minds of a group of reformers who have ingratiated themselves into the political saddle."

New Treasury Issue Yield Is 0.143 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15.— The tenders for $50,000,000 of 272-day Treasury bills, dated May 15, 1935, and maturing February 11, 1936, which were offered May 10, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on May 13, according to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The total amount applied for was $160,256,000, of which $50,255,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.902, equivalent to a rate of about 0.130 per cent per annum, to 99.889, equivalent to a rate of about 0.147 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average rate is about 0.143 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Richfield Oil of N. Y. Sold After 6 Years' Operation

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The Richfield Oil Corporation of New York, which was sold Tuesday to Sinclair Refining Company for $5,100,000, was formed in 1929 as an Atlantic seaboard outlet for Richfield Oil Company of California, the parent organization.

Richfield of New York has more than 4000 service stations, dealer outlets and other facilities for distribution principally in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

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Atlas Corporation
Dividend No. 23 on Preference Stock
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending June 1, 1935, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable June 1, 1935, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on May 15, 1935.
WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer.*
May 15, 1935.

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EASY-3-READ LAP STUDY BOARD CO. wants agents everywhere; holds Quarterly and Books; send $1 for postpaid sample and complete information; good profits. 1919 West Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.

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ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Hill section; half hour from New York; convenient schools, buses; 12 rooms, 3 baths, large garage, chauffeur's quarters, 2 acres, including corner wooded lot. OWNER, Englewood 3-0906.

POMONA, CALIF.—10-room house, screen porch; lot 65x250; double garage; fruit; near schools and church. Address 650 East Alvarado.

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RAZOR BLADES

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COMPLETE INFORMATION on all properties for sale in BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES. Money to Loan.
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368 N. Camden, Beverly Hills WO. 62779

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TWO BRANCHES, ENTIRELY SEPARATED
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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olevnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-79, Watertown, N. Y.

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SWISS-FRENCH GOVERNESS—Take full charge; or housekeeper-companion; go anywhere; references. Box R-14, 1975 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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Everything about The Eliot is up-to-date . . . the attractive Colonial Lobby, beautifully designed interiors, comfortably equipped suites. An atmosphere that appeals to Monitor readers. Conveniently located. 1, 2 and 3-room apartments, housekeeping and non-housekeeping. Rates from $50. Every service available. Tel. Commonwealth 1484.
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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive apt., 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 55 Mason Ter. overlooking Beacon St. Tel. Asp. 2276.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractively furnished apt. for summer, 2 sleeping rooms; near Harvard Sq. Kirkland 5014 or P-23. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Modern lower 5-room apartment, reception, hot water heat; adults. Jam. 3399-W.

N. Y. C., 321 West 112th—4 light, airy rooms, large living room; sublet furnished or unfurnished; opposite church. University 4-1344.

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ALLSTON, MASS.—Exceptionally attractive 5-room apt., every convenience; large sunporch; woman or couple who appreciate refined home; reasonable. STA. 4856.

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Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COGHAN, 69 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

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BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable, 25c up to 20 in.
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BELGRADE LAKES, ME.—Will take 6 girls to board, 8 years up, Christian Scientists preferred; swimming, tennis, boating, hiking, handcraft; attractive, comfortable cabins. Box P-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FINE bookbindings of Journals, Sentinels; rebinding rare books and manuscripts. F. KLASKA, FINE BINDINGS, 350 E. 92nd St., N. Y. C.

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MEQUANSETT, CAPE COD—Summer cottage, 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, sun porch, facing lake; rowboat; 2 minutes' walk from ocean beach. Mid. 2570. J. K. Jensen, 572 Main St., Watertown, Mass.

NEW lakefront bungalows for Monitor readers; modern equipment for easy housekeeping; on a cool mountain lake of scenic beauty, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony; secluded, selective; private beach; personal courtesies, consistent economies; folders; 20% discount for May and June. A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, N. H.

N. H.—6 miles north of Monadnock, 8-room electric lighted cottage, on shore of beautiful lake; high altitude; $135 July and August. 72 Westland Ave., Boston, S-21 evenings.

CHAIRS RENTED

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIBerty 8077 Peabody & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

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POCONO MTS.—May is lovely in our hills, 120 acres of sunny fields, cool woodlands and brook; quiet location; cheerful home; splendid food; rates $15 to $20 (folder); near Pocono Pines Camp for boys. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 29 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5734

The Dunn Employment Service
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Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4870 Newark, N. J.

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FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
$15 per cord
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

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FRIGIDAIRE—Family size, almost new; will sacrifice. $80. G. S. RUSSELL, Prospect 7944, Somerville, Mass.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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FUR STORAGE Call LIBerty 9083.
WINTHROP FURS, Inc.,
296 Devonshire St., Boston. C. H. Anderson.

15½ MILLION DOLLARS of assets behind the insurance policy that protects each coat in our cold storage. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St., Boston, LIBerty 2724.

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BEAUTY ALL Branches of Beauty Culture. MAUD A. WHITE, 839 Little Bldg., Boston. Han. 1463.

HELP WANTED

OPENING in country club for young couple; husband to work as head waiter and wife as waitress; experience essential; wages $175 per month and meals; Christian Scientists preferred. Reply Box T, Summit, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Master baker who thoroughly understands handling whole wheat bread and pastry; one who would be competent to take charge. L-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman, experienced in making pastries and salads wanted in exclusive Country Club; wages $35 per month and meals; Christian Scientist preferred. Reply Box T, Summit, N. J.

YOUNG girl assist small family; Christian Scientist preferred; N. Y. C. resident; good home; references exchanged. Write Box M-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG women, Christian Scientists, well recommended, to assist with nursing in established sanitorium for Christian Scientists. Write X-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburbs—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1021.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484

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MALDEN, MASS. West Side—Ideal suburban home, 9 rooms, automatic oil burner, 2-car garage, 10,000 ft. land; $6500. Mal. 3012.

NEEDHAM 2 Oak Knoll Terrace, off Great Plain Ave.—Spacious California type bungalow, 5 large rooms, fireplace, hot water heat, laundry, 19,260 ft. land, fruit trees; reduced price. For appointment, Nee. 0111, Eves. 0876.

HOUSES TO LET

WINTHROP, MASS.—Furnished 6-room bungalow; gas-heated; near trains and beach; attractive shrubbery; if interested, call Ocean 0269-J.

LAUNDRIES

NEW YORK CITY—Hoyts Village Laundry we cater to family trade at reasonable prices. 60 Greenwich Avenue, Tompkins Square 6-4134.

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Est.—E. F. Caldwell, Inc.—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel Somerset 0678—0014-W
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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

FIREPROOF, bonded storage; 6 months to pay. BETTER HOMES STORAGE, PROspect 1636, Somerville, Mass.

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When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Tro. 8026, Kir. 4083

MUSICIANS WANTED

AUDITION
For soloist, organist, Thursday, May 23, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockville Centre, N. Y. Reply Music Committee.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS. AVE. BOSTON

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Phone ALBERT NORKIN for estimates on spring painting, paperhanging and decorating. 307 Sterling St. Ulcum 6-8289.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

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BOYLSTON, MASS.—Beautiful estate; wonderful view; ideal for rest and study; excellent meals; also 2 attractive log cabins with all modern conveniences. "THE ROCKS." Linden st.

CONSOLINE HOUSE BREWSTER, MASS. Quiet country place, centrally located, excellent food; 10 minutes' walk to fine bathing beach; under same management 40 years.

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

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Call the Printer — Good Service
Call my Printer — Reasonable Prices
Call our Printer — Church, book, job work
Creative ideas, cards, folders. ALgonquin 4-6147
Call Printing Co., 13 E. 16th Street, New York

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
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WANTED
Property Management
CHARLES A. WOOD
Trustee—Property Agent
60 STATE ST., BOSTON. Phone LAF. 2385
From 1 to 3 Daily Except Saturday
Formerly Treasurer Hotel Bellevue

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

ATTRACTIVE colonial home, Bellevue Hill, West Roxbury, may be bought furn. (in maple), 7 rooms, heated garage, corner lot, oil heat, 70 Robin St., West Roxbury, Mass. Par. 1945-J.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.—Two furnished camps, running water, inside toilet; near Linekin Bay; sale price reasonable. Write Mrs. C. S. Horton, Union Village, R. I.

FOR SALE—IN NEWTON, MASS.
THE GARDEN CITY
In one of the best sections of Newton, modern, colonial type house, thirteen rooms, three baths, hot water heat, oil burner with 1000-gallon tank of recent installation; sun porch with eight windows and French door to terrace; overhead sleeping porch; three-car garage, fully equipped with chauffeur's apartment and bath, separated by fireproof stone wall; grounds totaling about 20,000 feet, facing on three streets, I-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOMES! Small, Large, Colonial, Modern—Shore or Woods
—Tea Rooms and Camp Sites—
HOME FINDING CO., NORWALK, CONN.
Telephone 737-4

PLAINFIELD, N. J., 824 Park Ave., Corner of 9th St.—10-room frame house, steam heat, electricity, gas, front awnings. See JESSE MULFORD, Realtors.

RED COTTAGE, TAMWORTH, N. H.—Furn.; pine wood, brook, swimming pool; Christian Science Society near by. Address 29 Pine St., Danvers, Mass.

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WANTED—Representative with entree into the best homes to sell our unusually distinctive little girls' and junior misses' frocks; showings by appointment; models ready early; commission. Write BETTY WALLACE FROCKS, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Coolidge Corner, 62 Marion St.—Pleasant room on first floor, also on second floor, board optional. Longwood 8492.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Rooms in large apt., second floor, day, week or season. MRS. E. GARNET, 19 N. Stenton Ave.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; garage; meals near by. Com. 8600.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street—Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Telephone COM. 3683.

BOSTON—Nice rooms overlooking The Mother Church park for 2 or 3 people; some meals if desired. F. WAKELIN, 202 Huntington Ave. CIrcle 6906.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Apt. 1—Attractively furnished single and double rooms; airy; free parking. CIRcle 6561. IRMA KILBY.

BOSTON—Superior rooms near The Mother Church, transient or permanent. Mrs. Weeks, Suite 6, 178 Huntington Ave. CIRcle 7572.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Select rooms, MRS. ELLIS, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9, Take elevator to 5th floor. Tel. Com. 9115.

BOSTON—Sunny, comfortable room near The Mother Church; reasonable. 98 Hemenway St., Suite 20.

N. Y. C., 100 Northern Ave., (181st)—Large, quiet, outside single, double; convenient church, transportation. Apt. 67. Wash. Heights 7-1636.

N. Y. C.—Large sunny room for business woman; small private family; near church, Riverside Drive; elevator apartment. Au. 3-4648.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th—Attractive, near Columbia Univ.; conv. transportation, church; bus. people; mornings. Univ. 4-8891. HUND.

N. Y. C., 420 West 121st St., Apt. 44—Newly furnished, comfortable, quiet; all conveniences; near Columbia; $7.50 per week.

ROOMS WANTED

SUITE unfurnished rooms; permanent; private home; vicinity Bronxville near station; garage space; business woman. Write Box L-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

Oriental Rugs CLEANED, REPAIRED by experts. Fine Hooked Rugs for sale. YACOBIAN BROS., 821 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KENmore 4439. Est. 1904.

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SALESWOMEN wanted, Westchester, N. Y.; good commission selling Janalene Dresses and Lingerie. Julia Bath, 25 Anderson St., New Rochelle 4980.

WOMEN—Outside dignified selling; part or full time; large earning. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOSTON—Colored couple; cook, butler and chauffeur; 4 years in last position. Tel. Highland 6134.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable young woman for companion, good cook, light housework; references. Call Com. 4015. L-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED nurse, companion, housekeeper, with desire to serve; go anywhere. Box 6-A, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER - COMPANION — American woman of refinement, capable manager, desires care small adult family; children's nurse; references; city, country; good driver. Write Box S-13 Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PROVIDENCE R. I.—Attendant, companion; loving service given; secretary, stenographer; graduate Bryant & Stratton College. L-43 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TUTOR-GOVERNESS, attendant-companion, experienced, capable; references. Write Box W-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

Monomoyck Inn—Chatham—Cape Cod
Here guests are welcomed with traditional Cape Cod hospitality, and provided with good food and lodging; modern conveniences add to comfort. Visit the Cape in June and stay with us for a while; rates $4 to $6 daily, $25 to $35 weekly. For folder write to DORIS M. CHANDLER, 129 President's Lane, Quincy, Mass. (before May 30).

SUMMER HOMES

COMFORTABLE and artistic Cape Cod cottage, 3 fireplaces, 3 baths, modern equipment, path through pines on private grounds to beach, warm water bathing, season $400. Smaller cottage, 1 fireplace, 1 bath, $250 for June and July. Small camp in the pines, view of ocean across dunes, $100 per month. Light housekeeping only—near Guest Building
FAITH BICKFORD, BREWSTER, MASS.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—Attractive bungalow, modern improvements, including refrigeration, telephone; bathing, fishing, boating, with golf and tennis near. A. R. Townsend, 1388 E. 19th St. Brooklyn, N. Y. MI. 8-8223.

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EXPERIENCED tutor; high school and college mathematics; refs. H. G. WIEST, 15 Garfield Ave., West Lynn, Mass. Tel. Saugus 615-W.

TEACHER (lady) Parisienne, experienced, desires summer position with family, reading or training for elementary school, college; references from Columbia University. Write Box A-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 89 Hawley St. Boston

WANTED TO BUY

I AM in market to buy 9x12 Oriental Rug, must be in good condition and price low. N-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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When You Think of
BATHING SUITS
You Think of Blatt's

Whether you are a visitor to Atlantic City or a native, you soon learn there is only one place to buy your Bathing Suit—in Blatt's Beach Shop on the third floor.

Newest styles for bathing and basking, for surf and sand. Wide range of prices.

THIRD FLOOR
MEN'S SUITS—street floor.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

ELDREDGE STORAGE
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For Furs and Winter Garments
Local and Long Distance Moving
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
(Since 1886)

Let Us Estimate on Setting Your Diamonds in Platinum and White Gold
Jeweler, Watchmaker and Engraver
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Diamonds and Platinum Jewelry
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Gifts for All Occasions
Telephone 4-1857

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LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 — 713 Haddon Ave.

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TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. — WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
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EAST ORANGE

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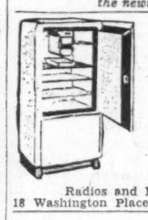
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 — 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.



Gardner Electric Co.
G. E.
Hot Point
Refrigerators
Electric Wiring and Repairs.
Appliances
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18 Washington Place — Orange 3-8503

CRAMP'S ART STORE
Announces a Reduction of
⅓ Off on All
Framed Pictures
Mirrors and Glassware
During the Balance of May
505 MAIN STREET

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.
Battery and Tire Service
SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
Gas — Simonizing — Oil
Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
A full line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-6, $3.50-$3.45
534 MAIN STREET

A 10-Minute Inspection Will Assure You Regarding the Safety of Your Brakes
SCIENTIFIC BRAKE SERVICE
19 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA

Closing-Out Special on all
Spring Hats
HOOVERETTES, 99c
ANITA LINGERIE SHOP
450 CENTRAL AVENUE

Office Machines
ALL MAKES—ALL SERVICES
Easy parking. Shop in comfort. Quick repairs while you wait.
Orange Typewriter Co.
180 MAIN ST. — ORANGE, N. J.
OR 3-7364

Excellent Coffee Substitutes
Economical—Nutritious—Wholesome
FICGO—MINUTE BREW
also
KELLOGG'S KAFFEE-HAG
OLIVE MAY CO., Inc.
13 WASHINGTON PLACE

SPECIAL
Edmund Permanent Wave
$4.00
During May and June
NASSAU BEAUTY SHOP
335 Central Ave., opp. Nassau School
Tel. Orange 4-9746

How to Find the Local Dealer
can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

SPECIAL PERMANENT WAVE
During May $3.95
Genuine Frederic Vita Tonic Permanent $6.50
35c minimum prices prevail
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

SO-MO
Lawn Mower Co., Inc.
Grass Seed, Fertilizer, Tools, Tractors, Horse, Gasoline and Hand Mowers
Parts and Repairing
287 McKINLEY AVE. — Orange 3-8640

RALPH CRAIG
Heating and Plumbing Contractor
Can Solve Your Problems
Consultation Free
51 LINCOLN STREET — OR. 4-5958

Let's MEET *and* EAT
at
Huber's
Open until 12:30 A. M.
MAIN STREET AT MUNN AVE.

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE — Or. 5-9000

Better Care Means Better Hair
Visit the
Dainty Deb Shoppe
Start the Season right with a Heaterless Permanent Wave. Our Finger Waves are Perfect. Enjoy a Manicure by our Expert.
Miss Guillaume — *Miss Gladys*
35 So. Clinton Street — Or. 5-9750

ELIZABETH

N. HUNSHER — EL. 2-6732
IMPERIAL
Cleaners *Dyers*
TAILORS — FURRIERS
Delivery Service
350 VINE STREET

Send Your Rugs Now
Our Dollar Summer Storage
Is Popular With Thousands
9x12 Domestic Rug
Shampooed, $4.25
BANBURY & BURNETT
PHONE EL. 2-1219

Brownfield's Bakery
Thanks You
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, for Your Patronage
PHONE EL 2-1432
318 MORRIS AVE., ELIZABETH, N. J.

HILGENDORF'S
FOR WOMEN
"KALISTENIKS" Shoes for Children
1166 E. Jersey St. — EL. 2-3211

ANNA A. OBRIEN
Beauty Salon
275 MORRIS AVENUE
Announces for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Every Week
Shampoo with Rinse, Finger Wave, and Manicure, $1.25
For Appointment Tel. Elizabeth 2-9005

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave. — Ph. Eng. 3-2245

Ye Art
Embroidery Shop
10 East Palisade Avenue
Cotton and Linen Dresses for the summer—$3.95

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4948
15 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
Unlined Angora Cloth Coats, Notched Collar, Vent Back, White and Pastels, Including New Violet $9.75
D-R-E-S-S-E-S

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 — Teaneck 6-0202

IRVINGTON

Charles Girrbach
(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)
Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
381 Springfield Avenue
Telephone ESsex 2-4331

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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING — STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE — BER. 3-8100

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
115 Linden Avenue — Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

GATE'S
Millinery
Spring Clearance Sale
ALL HATS REDUCED
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIETZ, *Prop.*
Greetings to All Our Monitor Patrons
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

"A *Growing* Reputation"
WILSON'S SEEDS
Opposite Lackawanna Station
284 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-2433

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

MONTCLAIR INN
Quiet, Residential Inn
Opp. Christian Science church
DINNERS—LUNCHEONS
Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. — TEL. 2-2977

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Red Cross Shoes
404 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Wellmont Theatre Building
Tel. Montclair 2-6044

Koren Kreedian Inc.
RUG CLEANING
If you want to save and prolong the life of your rugs, let us clean and wash them without machines and without chemicals. Costs you no more.
20 Church St. — Montclair 3-1433

Tufted Bath Mats and Floor Rugs
IN PLAIN, FLORAL AND MONOGRAMMED DESIGNS.
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION
JOSEPH DEWEY PATTEN
Landscape Architect
CEDAR GROVE, N. J. — Verona 8-7191

Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
Alexander Ferguson
R. F. D. 1, MONTVILLE, N. J.
TEL. BOONTON 8-1446-W

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon *Dinner*
77 Orange Road
Mont. 2-8055 — Montclair, N. J.

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N.J.
LEHIGH COAL — KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street. — Tel. MO. 2-8300

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

FRESH EGGS, Also
Fresh Vegetables in Season
Direct from the Country
Delivered Throughout the ORANGES
HYACRE POULTRY FARM
Mendham, N. J. — Mendham 336

WEST ORANGE

Ford — OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars — Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

Order Your "Blue Coal" Now
MAY CASH PRICES
Stove $10.25
Egg and Nut 10.00
Pea 8.50
Prices Will Advance June 1st
Small Charge for Financing
MONDON COAL CO.
SH. 2-4632

PLAINFIELD

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

LIGHTNING
SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
For Quick Service and Moderate Prices
Consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes.
TEL. PLFD. 6-2637 — 204 E. FRONT ST.
Opp. Strand Theatre

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
112 WATCHUNG AVE. — Tel. Plfd. 6-2382
FUEL OIL — KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS OAL
142 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD. — 6-0642

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Tel. Hack. 2-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Koppers Coke — NRA — Fuel Oil

RIDGEWOOD

HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women

Care of the Scalp—Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH — TEL. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE

E. S. BARRY
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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(Continued)

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Utility Control Bill Is Reported About as Written

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14 — The Wheeler-Rayburn utilities control bill — probably the most controversial piece of legislation before the present Congress—was in the open and ready for legislative action for the first time today after over four months of exhaustive consideration in committees of both House and Senate.

By a vote of 13 to 1, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee reported the measure to the Senate late yesterday in a form somewhat more moderate than that which first aroused the utilities of the country to a frenzied defense of the challenged holding company system and sent holding company securities sliding downward on the stock exchanges.

The Securities Exchange Commission, under the approved draft, is given the authority to exempt holding companies under certain circumstances from the absolute ban on their continued existence which is retained in the bill.

Deadline Advanced

The deadline is also advanced from 1940 to 1942. But the ban remains despite the storm of protest which has swept over Congress and the bill declares it the policy of Congress "to control the holding company and eliminate it as an artificial corporate device inherently injurious to investors, consumers and the general public."

Exemption from the ban may be granted in the case of holding companies (1) predominantly intrastate in character; (2) holding companies that are primarily operating concerns, covering one or more contiguous states; (3) companies that are only incidentally holding companies and (4) those temporarily organized for liquidation purposes.

The majority by which the bill was reported came as a surprise considering its retention of the holding company ban and was the first definite indication of the determination of both Administration and Congress to insist on this feature of the measure despite the extraordinary extent of the opposition both from the utilities industry itself and from hundreds of thousands of independent investors.

Hastings Protests Vote

The 13 to 1 vote was strongly protested by Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, the single dissenter, on the ground that only eight members of the committee were present and that scarcely any member of the committee knew what was in the bill.

The companion bill is still in committee stage in the House where committee sentiment is understood to be equally determined on retention of the holding company ban.

Immediate legislative action is not anticipated since NRA extension, banking and tax legislation is slated for prior consideration. But that it will be considered before the session ends is made more likely by the nearly unanimous vote of the Senate committee.

New York Women Seek Mayor's Aid In Economy Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—The women went down to City Hall today. Protesting the high cost of living, a group of housewives called on Mayor LaGuardia to get his indorsement of their program "to bring down the cost of living within the reach of all and to check pauperism."

Mayor LaGuardia told them he had been trying for two years to get the things they were striving for and that he would "rather be in Congress than be Mayor," because he could "get something done down there."

Organized as the Women's Conference Against the High Cost of Living and representing 39 organizations of the Socialist Party, the women laid before the Mayor a six-point program that included indorsement of his own plan of city-owned and operated power plants and other public utilities to serve the people at cost and speedy slum clearance.

It also recommended public food markets to eliminate the food speculator and middleman, city-wide milk distribution by the city at cost and abolition of the present sales tax, with a steeply graded tax on luxuries, high income and inheritance.

"This is the right track," the Mayor told them. "The more women there are battling to bring down the cost of living the quicker things will be changed. The economic system is wrong."

The Mayor asked them to pray for him in his efforts to break down high consumer bills.

"We aren't going to pray for you; we're going to organize," they told him.

Monotheism Called Earliest Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 13 — Recent archaeological excavations in Palestine are confirming facts of the Old Testament, and have definitely established monotheism as the original religion, declared Sir Charles Marston in a recent address here before the International Christian Crusade.

Sir Charles, British industrialist, archaeologist and author, has devoted a large part of his fortune to excavations in Palestine in search of authentic information about Bible times before Noah and the flood.

Much of the history being taught in the schools of the present day is inaccurate and much of it conjecture, he contended. As an example, he explained that pupils are taught that religion originated in dreams, ancestor worship and totems, gradually giving way to polytheism, with monotheism beginning only about 600 or 700 B. C. Following Mesopotamian excavations, Dr. Langdon of the University of Oxford, designated by Sir Charles as one of the greatest living excavators, has concluded that the original religion was monotheism.

Worth Knowing

RUST WEIGHS MORE THAN IRON. RUST IS FORMED AS THE IRON ABSORBS OXYGEN, WHICH HAS WEIGHT.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

27.

Dust Storm

AS WE sat at breakfast on the morning of our departure from El Paso, we added to the list of things which had impressed us. There was the Elephant Butte irrigation project, which enables folks in El Paso Valley to make it rain whenever they want it. Of course, we had admired the Masonic Temple, an outstanding building which represents the profits on the sale of "a piece of land at the edge of town," which had been left to the order for use as a cemetery, but which is now a business block in the heart of the growing city; and the Scottish Rite Cathedral, patterned after the Pan-American Building in Washington; and Fort Bliss, largest military post on the Mexican border; and the huge colonnaded court house, with an auditorium seating 6000; and the fine school system; and the scores of tourist camps; and the Nichols and Ellis paintings; and Leasure's "Cactus Acres," where we saw tens of thousands of exotic desert plants!

El Paso, too, must stand out as the scene of our introduction to pink angel-food cake and fried turkey. And how could we forget the Mexican dinner for five, for 60 cents all told?

Just then the morning paper was brought in. El Paso had never before been visited by a dust storm; but a page-one article warned that a vast cloud of thick sifting dust was moving toward the city from the east; and bus drivers had reported visibility of only 100 feet.

And we were heading east!

We went to the window and stared. There was daylight, but no sun! It should have been up an hour before. But even as we looked, a dull reddish rim began to push up through a brown false horizon.

An important meeting was calling us to Dallas, and there was nothing to do but take courage and set out. We had experienced desert sandstorms; so we comforted ourselves with the thought that we should soon push through a mere dust storm—pooh!

We met the dust cloud about eight miles out of El Paso. It was a still, creeping, windless brown thing; and our visibility rapidly decreased until we could scarcely distinguish even a house or tree at 100 yards. We turned on our lights, and tightly closed the car windows. On we drove with great caution; but at the end of 10 miles we were still in the thick of it.

There was no let-up at 25 miles—nor at 50—nor at 100!

Each time a panicky feeling threatened, we sang a hymn or repeated together something comforting—like the 91st Psalm. At Van Horn, 125 miles away, we began to get relief; and our visibility increased to 300-400 yards.

Something that had helped to pull us through was the sight of men working in the thickest imaginable dust, grading for a new highway alongside ours. These men were toiling behind great scrapers, stirring up individual dust clouds immeasurably worse than ours; and they would occasionally step out into our dust storm for a breath of fresh air! So we stopped feeling sorry for ourselves. It wasn't what happened, after all, that could make or mar our trip, but how we took it—and we just let the dust return to dust!—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Dimunition" (J. P. R.)—The inquirer submits the following sentence from a magazine article:

> It is evident that criticism of Japan in China has not died, yet no one resident here can have failed to note a distinct change in its tone and dimunition in its volume.

No, this word is not from an ultra modern edition of Webster's. Like the man who found a button in his stew, instead of mutton, it was a typographical error. "Diminution" was the word obviously intended.

Purpose, behold, shepherd (E. J. P.)—The inquirer, a British subject, says that in England he often hears these words sounded *puppus, buhole, sheppud.*

In a manner of speaking, no one has a better right to use English as he likes than an Englishman. And criticism of thoughtless pronunciation over there comes with better taste from a countryman than from us. However, the English spoken by the average Englishman we have met on this side has excited more to emulation than to criticism.

Budget (A. N. S.)—Yes, the new Webster's recognizes "budget" as a verb, as, "He budgeted his time." It is used in the sense of "to plan or provide for in detail."

Hallowed (A. N. S.)—Two syllables, preferably, whether as verb or participial adjective.

Quotation for Today

YOU may extract honey from everything—do not go a-gathering after gall.
—C. LAMB

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Wilderness of Zin

THIS tract of country, which was situated to the southwest of the Dead Sea, clearly took its name from the town of Zin, which lay on the boundary between Judah and Edom. Moreover, by "the children of Judah" the wilderness of Zin was regarded as the "uttermost part of the south" (Josh. 15:1), as lying on the extreme southern border of their territory.

Then too, at an earlier period, when, at Moses's command, the Israelite spies made their way into Canaan from the south, the first district which they entered was this same "wilderness of Zin" (Num. 13:21); while it was "at the waters of Meribah-Kadesh, in the wilderness of Zin" (Deut. 32:51) that the great lawgiver committed the act of disobedience which led to his exclusion from the Promised Land (Num. 27:14).

Balloonist

One More Blow, and This One Will Be Ready, According to Elsie M. Keyser, of San Francisco, Who Shares This Snapshot With the Monitor Camera Club

Mr. Scroggins

Looking Toward the Next Three Hundred Years

Reported for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by George L. Moore

FIB, chief sparrow of Boston Common, fluttered anxiously from twig to twig, watching the statue-like person of Mr. Scroggins, which was standing at the foot of the tree with bowed head and paws clasped under the swingtails of the long Scroggins coat.

"What can I do?" said Fib to himself. "There he's been standing and standing and never moving for so long, I wonder—" and the sparrow chief fluttered some more and threw in a few hops and skitters, all the while keeping a close eye on Scroggins. At length Fib flew off in what seemed like several directions at once. In a few minutes the sparrow came back with Florrie, the pigeon. "There," said Fib, pointing to Scroggins, "he's been standing still, like that, for nobody knows how long."

Florrie winked her wink-eye rapidly. "He moves," said Fib. Indeed, Scroggins moved. He grasped his cane which had been under his arm, whirled it around his head, took off his top hat and tossed it skillfully in the air. When it came down it lit on his head as neatly as could be.

"Hooray!" said Scroggins. "Fib, call them all together. We ought to have a meeting."

Fib understood, and winged away to gather the Commoners.

Scroggins watched them come with the glowing eye with which any true orator, especially if he be a Scroggins, watches the gathering of an audience. The Commoners spread themselves on the slopes of the Big Monument. Scroggins patted Fib on the wing tip. "Fib, a crowd never has come quicker." This brought cheers and applause. Scroggins bowed.

"My friends," he said, holding his hat against his heart with one paw, the other being thrust behind his coattails. There was quite an outburst. Grunting, squeaking, and chirping rose like a wave. In the air overhead, pigeons soared and dipped like airplanes. Scroggins held his hand aloft for silence and got it.

"My friends," he said again. "The Common is 300 years old. We have pointed out to all of you several times that this is a long, long time. (Applause.) But let us not just think of the 300 years that have gone. (Applause and four more pigeons in the air, dipping and soaring.) Let us think of the 300 years that are ahead (cheering, scurrying and well-nigh pandemonium). We of Boston Common should begin those 300 years right now. (Applause.) I know no better way to begin than to have a plan and a program. (Pandemonium and Florrie winking at the most rapid rate on record.) So let us take up this plan and program. (At this point the audience's enthusiasm

SCROGGINS GETS AN IDEA

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

broke loose so completely that birds took to the air, squirrels to the trees and Scroggins himself burst into loud hoorays and waved his hat and cane in the air. When order at last was restored, Scroggins resumed and finished.) So with a plan and program we can look forward to the next 300 years with light hearts and I propose that we start by having a parade."

So there was a parade.

Moments Musical

No. 52

Richard Wagner

A FRIEND of mine in Vienna was such a Wagnerite that he had a library of all the composer's works. In his leisure moments he had copied the full scores of *Tristan and Isolde* and *Das Rheingold*. Though he had a box at the opera, he rarely went except for a performance of Wagner. A rich silk merchant by trade, he was also a virtuoso on the violin and the Maecenas of a string quartet.

One evening when *Die Meistersinger* was to be sung at the opera, I was invited to my friend's box party. As we stood in the anteroom of the box, my host asked, "Do you really want a treat?" "What," I exclaimed, "something added to this!" "Yes," said he. "Sit there and you will not be able to see the singers, but just listen to the score." He pointed to a seat very high in the box, a sort of little balcony all to itself. The velvet-covered bench was not especially comfortable, so one did not sleep, but the acoustics were amazing. One heard distinctly every least nuance of the music. I decided then and there that was a wonderful way to listen to opera.

As I sat and listened away up above the heads of my companions in the same box, I was reminded of Ludwig II, King of Bavaria, who found and rescued Wagner when he was discouraged with trying to give concerts to half-filled houses and evade creditors, and had decided to abandon his career. If this rich patron of the arts had not befriended Wagner and given him a theater, we might never have had the "Ring," for that had not yet been composed. The King often heard an entire performance of *Die Walküre* or *Götterdämmerung*, or *Tristan*, seated entirely alone in a box in the national theater in Munich, without another person in the audience. What a luxury!

It is futile to attempt to write anything new or different about Wagner. I have before me arrangements for piano of the preludes to *Tristan* and *The Flying Dutchman*, and there are innumerable arrangements of the *Ride of the Valkyries*. The *Albumblatt* and the *Siegfried Idyll* are pieces that show the greatness of his genius, and yet can be played by the average pianist.

Wagner was a revolutionist by nature. His music was ridiculed and called "the music of the future." It was thought discordant and bizarre, but he lived to see it the music of the present, the sensation of all continents, an established institution. In Bayreuth a constant pilgrimage came and went, and still comes to pay homage to that rare genius who wrote both the libretto and the music to most of his lengthy operas.

In thinking of the abuse poured upon him by critics, what would he and they say to an opera produced in New York by the Soviet composer, Shostakovitch, *The Lady Macbeth of Mzensk*. Wagner and all his gods of Walhalla are mild in comparison. But what next?

SONYA MICHELL

Daily Anecdote

Two Volumes

KING WILLIAM I of Prussia, desiring to compliment Colonel Malachowki, a favorite aide-de-camp, sent to him a small portfolio bound like a book. Inside there were 500 crowns. Meeting the officer some time later, the King asked if he liked the new work he sent him.

"Excessively, sire," responded the colonel. "I read it with such interest that I await the second volume with impatience."

The King smiled at the gentle hint, and when the next birthday of the colonel occurred sent him another portfolio like the first and containing the same sum of money. But on the second these words were engraved: "This work is complete in two volumes."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Charivari

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Gate, Calif.

A NEW family was moving into a neighborhood in which lived a group of very active youngsters. These children decided that they "didn't like the looks of the new neighbors," and agreed to do something about it.

As soon as it became dark, this group of boys and girls proceeded to run upon the porch of the new neighbors' house, banging old pans, tin cans, and what not.

The new neighbors opened the door, their faces radiant with smiles, and invited the children in to enjoy popcorn and taffy. The children immediately forgot their original plan, and when their parents found them sometime later they were in the midst of a gay party.

The new neighbors never knew that they were being molested, but believed they were being royally welcomed with a charivari. They spent many happy years in that neighborhood.

How different their experience there might have been!

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cleaning Wallpaper

WALLPAPER is cleaned easily, economically, and profitably by a man specializing in this particular form of spring cleaning. By means of preparations purchased at the local paint store, he takes off spots and imprints of little fingers. Going from house to house, he demonstrates that new wallpaper is not always needed, where even apparently hopeless spots are removed by his cleaning.

Mrs. A. V. L.

In Lighter Vein

Impossible

Some very amusing reports are sent to Washington by the owners of the little "Class 2" railroads. One question that has to be answered each month is, "Have you had any collisions?"

One magnate gave the answer: "How can we have collisions when we have only one train?"—*Pathfinder.*

Not Qualified

The Hollywood film director wanted someone to play a Scotland Yard detective, and the casting office sent along a possible man. After a very brief interview, the director sent the actor back with a note:

"This man won't do. He hasn't a trace of a Scottish accent."—*Toronto Globe.*

Bragging Again

"During the World War Germany employed an army of 100,000 men to wreck a railroad in France."

"Yes, but it takes only a little bunch of directors to wreck a railroad in the United States."—*Whitewright* (Texas) *Sun.*

Appropriate

"The Utterly-Utters are just wild about society, aren't they?"

"Why, my dear, they're such climbers that they've even named their youngest daughter Ivy!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Single Side-Band Radiocasting Gains Favor In U. S. and Abroad

Single side-band transmission, a method of propagating radio waves now only employed by British, American and French telephone companies in their transoceanic circuits, is finding proponents among radio engineers in both England and the United States as a solution for radiocasting problems.

Elimination of congestion of stations on the air, better program quality and absence of fading are some of the advantages claimed for single side-band transmission.

Speaking recently before the Institution of Electrical Engineers in London, Capt. P. P. Eckersley, former chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, favored the adoption of single side-band transmission as a solution for the ever-increasing congestion of the European ether. Captain Eckersley was careful to emphasize that his desire was to obtain a higher quality rather than to make room for more stations.

James J. Lamb, technical editor of QST, magazine of American radio amateurs, recently went on record as favoring this method of transmission in the United States.

* * *

Single side-band transmission consists in suppressing two of the three components of normally transmitted wave and sending out on the air a single component.

In the carrier and side-band method now employed a carrier wave is generated on the frequency to which a listener tunes. Upon this generated frequency are impressed, or "modulated," as engineers would say, "side bands," or electrical frequencies, made by artists talking, singing or playing in the studio. These side bands form the remaining components of a transmitted radio wave.

In America the side bands occupy a space in the ether of 10,000 cycles. In Europe under the terms of the Lucerne agreement in 1934 they contain 9000 cycles. These bands are generally under-modulated. When they are over-modulated, as has been the case in Europe, the frequencies "spill over" into adjoining channels and cause widespread interference.

The Lucerne plan for Europe now in effect allocated 133 channels or wavelenghs to 170 working stations. There are 13 of these stations with a power of 100 kilowatts or more, 18 with 50 kilowatts or more, and 20 stations with 20 kilowatts or more. The power of many of these stations is being increased as a total of 60 or more new stations are being added to the European list. The object of high power in many cases is to have a powerful enough signal to override other stations likely to cause interference.

* * *

In Great Britain, radiocasting is controlled under Government monopoly. Introduction of the single side-band method of transmission there, if desired, would be comparatively simple. In the United States, however, there are two schools of opinion represented by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America. The single side-band patents are closely held by the telephone group. There obviously would be little community of opinion between these groups unless American reception conditions got so congested that single side-band transmission was held to be the answer to achieve order once more. Then, and then only, under the pressure of the Federal Communications Commission, and the listening public, might be found unanimity of American engineering opinion on this subject.

[A Wednesday Radio Comment Feature.]

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WCAP, 1280kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WFIL, 560kc.

Shortwave

Boston — Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:40 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc-25m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

New York

Olean—Tuesdays, May 21 and 28, 10:15 a. m., WHDL, 1420kc.

Discontinued

New York

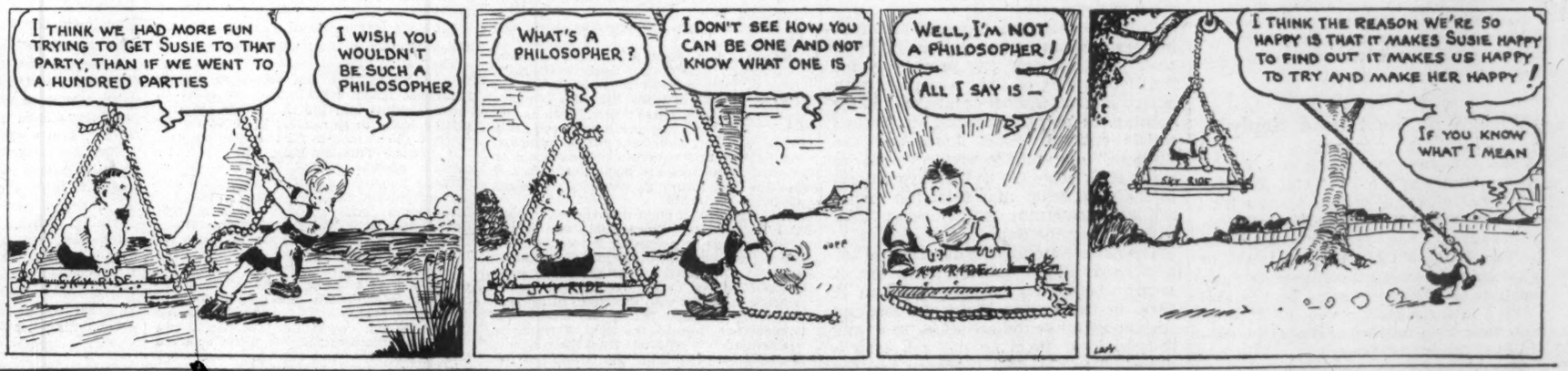
Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Strawberries Popular in U .S.

In the last 12 years, 65,000 new acres have gone into strawberry production, the Consumers' Guide of AAA reports. Americans consumed 318,336,000 quarts of strawberries in 1934.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Fact, Everybody's Happy!*

By LE PELLEY


I THINK WE HAD MORE FUN TRYING TO GET SUSIE TO THAT PARTY, THAN IF WE WENT TO A HUNDRED PARTIES
I WISH YOU WOULDN'T BE SUCH A PHILOSOPHER
SKY RIDE
WHAT'S A PHILOSOPHER?
I DON'T SEE HOW YOU CAN BE ONE AND NOT KNOW WHAT ONE IS
SKY RIDE
WELL, I'M NOT A PHILOSOPHER!
ALL I SAY IS —
SKY RIDE
I THINK THE REASON WE'RE SO HAPPY IS THAT IT MAKES SUSIE HAPPY TO FIND OUT IT MAKES US HAPPY TO TRY AND MAKE HER HAPPY!
IF YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN
SKY RIDE

The Adventures of Waddles—*Moving Day*

By THE HAGERS

WITH HUSTLER SIX, I'M ON MY WAY TO HELP MISS LILLY MOVE TODAY.
"PLEASE TELL ME, LILLY, WHAT TO DO; I'LL LEAVE DIRECTIONS ALL TO YOU."
"FIRST, WADDLES, WE WILL PACK THESE CANS, THE GROCERIES, AND THE POTS AND PANS."
MISS LILLY SMILED, (WAS I ABASHED!) "NOT EGGS FIRST, WADDLES,—THEY'D GET SMASHED."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Radio for the Listener

MAKE the living room safe for society" might well be the theme song of any soundly conceived program for better radio entertainment in the United States. Or, perhaps, "Give the radio back to the listeners." Or even, "Be kind to little children." And as a matter of fact, all three motifs are harmonized in the welcome overture with which one big broadcasting chain is helping to soothe the almost savage breasts of increasingly indignant owners of radio sets. Columbia Broadcasting System has just announced self-imposed restrictions on its programs.

The new rules will permit no advertiser over this network to discuss topics generally considered unacceptable in social groups. Thus they rule out graphic and repellent description of bodily functions and symptoms of internal disorder. They definitely limit the amount of time that may be allotted to advertising comment to 10 per cent of evening programs and 15 per cent of daytime periods, with 40 seconds additional leeway on quarter-hour broadcasts. Thus uncontrolled abuse of the air by advertisers will be curtailed, and listeners will have the novel experience of feeling that they are being served first. The restrictions also promise to set a new standard for children's programs, more in line with that already defined by parents and educators. Children will thus be protected in some measure from the advertiser who seems to care little what his programs do to the child's mentality so long as they grip the child's attention.

Columbia's new program seems to hold a final answer to an argument which some defenders of commercialized radio have used, namely, that when the listener doesn't like what the ether waves are saying he can tune in on another program. The reply tacit in the new restrictions is that this company doesn't want its listeners to tune in on some other broadcaster's offering. And a very good answer it is—from the listener's point of view, yes—and especially good from the advertiser's.

But another answer, and perhaps a more important one in so far as private interests in radio are concerned, must yet be made to the question whether it is possible for a radio system that depends on advertising profits to conduct itself so as to guarantee to itself those profits and at the same time properly serve the interests of radio listeners.

It should be possible. But up to now broadcasters have not proved that it is. If the application of Columbia's new policy is as thoroughgoing as its wording promises it will be, and if advertisers are far-sighted enough to appreciate the prospect of the very real gain in sales appeal which programs administered under this policy must develop, the case for continuing private ownership will be greatly strengthened.

Columbia is to be congratulated on being ahead of most of the rest of the broadcasting field in establishing a more socially worthy policy, as it is to be congratulated for its earlier closing of its channels against liquor advertising. But that the present is none too soon for American radio to inaugurate vigorous efforts to win more general and thoughtful support of its listeners is obvious in the fact that Columbia's announcement has come only just in time to attract notice before public hearings on radio begin in Washington.

All advertisers who are not so short-sighted as to short-circuit the sale of their products with objectionable programs will welcome the kind of guidance which enlightened restrictions provide. All broadcasters who are not so short-sighted as to fear the loss of those advertisers whose greed or bad taste is robbing radio of its ability to entertain and of its effectiveness as an advertising medium will set up drastic restrictions and stick to them. And all listeners. . . . But their feeling is something that cannot be expressed in cold print.

What Will the Pound Reply?

THE next most interesting and significant lines in the drama of international currency relations—now that the Secretary of the United States Treasury has given a cue—must be spoken from London. When Mr. Morgenthau talked to a nation-wide American audience of radio listeners on Monday evening he was also talking to those men across the Atlantic who have been helping to shape the destinies of the British pound.

The pound and the dollar are the leading currencies between which the currencies of other nations are caught as in a vise. Since 1933 the two major world units have both been going their separate ways. The pound on its part is making itself the currency standard of a big slice of the world. Country after country has decided that in the absence of an international gold standard, the pound is a satisfactory substitute, and has hitched its currencies to sterling. So there has grown up a new monetary world called the sterling bloc.

What will the pound say? Undoubtedly that there are many problems to be settled before the pound and the dollar can join hands. One is the war debts. Another is tariff policy. The former issue is lying unsolved in the background of British-American relations. Until it is settled, there can be no dollar-pound understanding, since the problem of making war payments would again disturb the smooth functioning of a dollar-pound tie. Similarly with the tariffs of both countries. And though Mr. Morgenthau denies that the United States is acquiring an undue ratio of gold, his own figures refute him. Some elucidation of these and other issues is required before the two currencies can be reattached to each other.

The problem is tremendous. But it can be tackled by men of good will on both sides of the Atlantic. Probably stabilization is still far off, but the two countries could again explore ways and means of reaching that desirable object, and, in the meantime, take common action in what Professor O. M. W. Sprague calls the steadying of the exchanges. If Mr. Morgenthau's speech results in this, it will have been a pronouncement of considerable significance to the entire world.

Farmers Defend Their "Tariff"

OFFICIAL Washington was rubbing its eyes yesterday. It had run into something utterly new: an invasion by supporters. Accustomed to armies of protest—bonus marchers, bankers' delegations, labor lobbyists, manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce, all viewing with alarm—federal officials scarcely knew what to make of an army that enthusiastically pointed with pride to things as they are. Stranger was the fact that this invasion of the satisfied was composed of farmers, those rugged individualists who supposedly are never satisfied with anything, least of all with a regimenting government.

Yet there they were, about 4000 of them, believed to represent as many millions, come to the capital at their own initiative and expense simply to express approval of the Government's agricultural program. If anyone had any doubts that a new vested interest has been created by the crop control efforts of the Government, this gathering should have removed them.

These farmers may have been better informed than the average. Many of them were members of county control committees, local leaders who have been learning a lot about the nation's economy. Many of them were from the South. They knew about cotton. They knew not only that the plowing-under program and the processing tax had given them more money; they knew that tariff subsidies to manufacturers have barred foreign goods which would pay for cotton they want to export. They were aware that beneficiaries of the tariff have been agitating for repeal of the processing tax. And they were resolved to keep their own "tariff" until others shall be abandoned.

Perhaps the whole farm population is not so well informed or so determined as this group. Perhaps many northern and middle western farmers can still be made to believe that the tariff benefits them. But this invasion of Washington is only one of many indications that the farmers of America are becoming not only politicians but economists. It appears that they have really wakened to see that they, too, can play at the game of cutting down supply in order to hold up prices, and they, too, can have a "tariff."

Where the consumer who is neither manufacturer nor farmer comes out in all this is something consumers have not apparently figured out so far. When they do, Washington may experience an even stranger invasion—a lobby by the public which pays the bills for all these tariffs.

Give the Author a Chance

BOOKS are coming back, Edward Weeks tells us in the May number of the Atlantic Monthly. American readers, he says, purchased 10 per cent more books in 1934 than they did the previous twelvemonth.

Unfortunately, this is not such cheering news for authors as it sounds. From their point of view they provide by far the largest part of their audiences with entertainment, wisdom or information for nothing. In fact, after reading Mr. Weeks's article entitled "Hard Times and the Authors," one mildly wonders that so many stick hopefully to their typewriters in the fond belief that from the rolling cylinder something will emerge with which to pay the rent.

The private circulating libraries are the *bête noire* of the author. There are, it seems, about forty or fifty thousand of them in the United States. In England they flourish like the green bay tree; and thousands of them do not ask even a deposit. You pay your tuppence and the creation on which the poor author has spent six, ten months, or longer, is yours for a week. The result is that perhaps twenty or thirty persons read it, but the author receives a royalty, amounting probably to the munificent sum of 24 cents, on the single copy of the book bought by the circulating library.

Common fairness should impel some readjustment. Radio listeners-in have been appealed to for support of opera and symphony orchestras. Do the lending libraries stop to consider that no royalties might eventually mean no books? Unless they share a portion of their profits it is conceivable they will kill the goose that lays the golden egg. And perhaps the patron of the circulating book agency might consider the plight of the author and when he finds a book of merit buy a copy and enrich his own library.

Jalna, 18 Years Before

Book News of the Day

IN CAPPING her four earlier Jalna novels with YOUNG RENNY (Jalna-1906) (Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $2.50), Mazo de la Roche has followed the not unheard of but always perplexing method of retrogression. The story of "Jalna," first in the series, was laid in 1924 and 1925, the next three novels observed a natural chronological order, but the new one goes back eighteen years to the time when Renny, eldest of the Whiteoak grandchildren, was a boy of twenty.

Next to his grandmother, old Adeline, Renny is the most stimulating, the most enigmatic and exasperating of all his clan. Many readers have wanted to know how and why he got to be the ruthless, secretive man he was at 38, loyal to his family but disloyal to certain members in it, harsh and yet beloved.

The story of "Young Renny" opens just at the time when his sister Meg was making preparations for her marriage to Maurice Vaughan, a neighbor's son. The engagement was broken on account of Maurice's entanglement with a village girl, and as we know from the latest stories, was not revived for many years. Meg as a girl, her half brothers Eden and Piers as small children, the uncles, Nicholas and Ernest in their late middle life, and the redoubtable Adeline, hale and hearty, sharp of tongue and short of temper at 80, foreshadow themselves as we knew them first in "Jalna."

Three new characters appear—Philip, Adeline's youngest son and father of the Whiteoak children; his second wife Mary, stepmother to Renny and Meg; and a grotesque cousin from overseas, Malahide Court, who drifted in to attend Meg's wedding, rode the horse that beat Renny at the show, and did not make his departure until he had exhausted the patience of the entire family, including Grandmother. Of these three new characters, Malahide is flagrantly a caricature, Mary is only a graceful shadow, but Philip is a valuable addition to the Whiteoak gallery—indulgent, a little lazy, a little worldly wise, more than a little stubborn, and true Whiteoak.

As for the quality of this book, it is better than some and inferior to others of its companions; better than "The Master of Jalna," for instance, but not so good as "Jalna." Never, indeed, in any of "Jalna's" successors has the author been able fully to recapture the elation and magnificence of that first work. Never, of course, has she been able to surprise us again with that vivid and tempestuous family. In "Young Renny" there are family scenes wholly worthy of "Jalna," and there are others that seem forced into false vitality.

W. K. R.

Near-by Sea and Surrounding Hills

From a Japanese Print by Hiroshigi

A Stroll Mid Japan's Cherry-Blossoms

TOKYO

THERE is an element of mild adventure in sallying forth, armed with about a dozen words of Japanese, for a Sunday ramble among the green wooded hills along the seacoast near Tokyo. On my first excursion of this kind a thoughtful Japanese friend provided me with three slips of paper, each covered with mysterious characters, one asking all whom it might concern to direct my footsteps to Kamakura, a second asking for directions to the Daibutsu, the enormous image of Buddha which is one of the main features of that charming seaside town, and a third asking everyone to help me get back to Tokyo without inadvertently boarding a train bound for Kyoto or Shimonoseki.

On that occasion, moreover, I stayed more or less on a beaten tourist path, passing in dutiful review, along with a considerable number of very jolly Japanese holiday-makers, before the Daibutsu and later making my way over the hills and along the seacoast to Enoshima, which is a sort of Tokyo Coney Island, connected with the mainland by a long wooden bridge and full of curio vendors, sweetshops and tearooms.

On my second outing, however, I cast aside all these artificial aids, memorized the phrase for a second-class ticket to Zushi and got off the train with no clearly outlined objective except a desire to stretch my legs on the hills and to get a view of the Japanese countryside. Leaving the main highroad, which was less pleasant for walking because of the number of automobiles, buses and trucks which careened along it, I struck off into the inviting green hills. There is always a variety of paths leading out of a Japanese village; and I followed the most promising of these up to the top of one hill, then astride a narrow ridge, leading to a second hill. Here one had no choice but to descend.

* * *

The hills along the Japanese seacoast, while not very high, are often quite steep; and the last hundred feet of the path proved rather too precipitous for the comfort of an unpracticed Alpinist like myself. So I resorted to a clumsy and undignified, but useful device which I had learned in similar emergencies in the Tyrol and Switzerland; I crouched down and executed a maneuver something between a slide and a crawl, sparing my trousers as far as possible, clutching at every tree or stout plant that offered a little balancing support and thus reaching terra firma in the valley.

Here one lost the fine breezes and the pleasant solitude that one enjoys on a Japanese hill path, but, by way of compensation, there was a delightful panorama of Japanese country life. In quick succession one passed little plots of rice land, where farmers were working, up to their knees in the muddy, watery soil which produces Japan's staff of life, a wayside shrine, a group of little farmhouses. It was April, the month of cherry blossoms; and one stopped again and again to admire the beauty of the massed banks of these wonderful pink petals or the quieter charge of the single cherry trees which sometimes adorned the garden of a farmhouse.

For the Japanese of all classes possess a remarkable sense for natural beauty and a keen instinct for adding softening and charming features to the humblest home and the smallest garden. If one tries to analyze the individual elements that enter into the composite picture of the Japanese countryside one notes dwarf pine and bamboo trees, azaleas and many other kinds of flowers, stone steps leading up the hillsides and stone walks alongside the little streams that flow down from the hills and are utilized for irrigating the rice lands.

* * *

Another feature of Japanese farm life that strikes the superficial rambler is its extreme simplicity, almost primitiveness. One notices the almost complete absence of the cows and horses that one associates with farms in other countries. Rice farming seems to be one of the few occupations that defy labor-saving technology. A tractor would be quickly and hopelessly bogged in the swampy fields. The harvesting combine, so useful and natural in the broad rolling plains of America and Canada, Russia and Argentina, would be as out of place in these miniature Japanese land holdings as an elephant in a garden.

So the productivity of the Japanese farm depends almost entirely on the patient intensive hand labor of the farmer and his family. That Japanese farming, although simple, is by no means backward, is evident from the fact that the yield of rice per acre has doubled during the last fifty years, while stock, dairy and fruit farming are carried on successfully wherever climatic and soil conditions permit.

* * *

Despite the interesting sights of the little farming communities the high road through the valley was becoming a little monotonous, so I turned off and made my way up a path which led to a splendid lookout point over the near-by sea and surrounding hills. Warships rode at anchor in the harbor of the naval base of Yokosuka, immediately below, far down the coast to the right, one could see Enoshima; to the left, one could catch glimpses of the big port of Yokohama. Looking backward, one saw in every direction the fresh verdure of the hills.

Returning from such a ramble, one understands why the Japanese as a rule are not enthusiastic emigrants or colonists. They are naturally unwilling to leave a country that has its original and distinctive type of beauty, which they have been able to enhance by artificial means.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

Disfranchisement of Public Employees

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent articles in the press, written by Mr. Hearst, Mr. Roger Babson and others, have inspired the giving of serious thought to a reconsideration of the voting privilege, or right of franchise, in this land of the free. The nervous taxpayer, investor, thrifty citizen—the average family man of small means, call him what you will—the backbone of progress, stability and Christian living, from the beginning of time, has good cause to pause and reflect on the tremendously increasing power of the bought voter and the diminishing ratio of those who pay the taxes as against those who spend the tax money, or benefit therefrom.

These writers, and others, have pointed out the great disparity between the increase in population of those persons on relief compared to those who might be called self-supporting, with a hint that should the present status of relief continue for a considerable length of time, those receiving relief will outnumber those by whose industry the relief is paid. This picture may be overdrawn, and one would have to be a pessimist indeed to be greatly worried over that situation, but we do have very real cause for worry in the rapidly increasing public pay roll of voters, with full franchise right to perpetuate their own salaries.

Many, in fact, most, are neither investors nor property owners, and many of them, by virtue of their government employment, are relieved of certain taxes that the ordinary civilian must pay. These voters, "even as you and I," are supporting politicians, frequently selfish and unscrupulous, whose principal qualification, or function in public office is to see that these jobs are made available and that the ever-increasing horde of subsidized voters is kept in line.

It is with this in mind that the writer submits the question: Why should those on the public pay roll be permitted to vote for their own interests—for their own jobs? It is fundamentally wrong and so recognized by some branches of our own government, and the principle coincides with the ethics of all parliamentary practice. When the District of Columbia was formed, the right of franchise was permanently withheld from the residents of that District, it being the thought of the wise statesmen of those times that practically all residents of the District of Columbia would be employees of the Federal Government, and also that all of the federal employees would be residents of the District of Columbia, not having in mind, at that time, the present far-flung activities of our numerous federal departments and bureaus.

An employee, or beneficiary of a municipality should not be permitted to vote on any measure effecting the city employing him, although he should not lose his franchise with respect to county, state, or federal questions. Likewise an employee, or beneficiary of the Federal Government should be permitted all the rights of a citizen of the city, county and state in which he lives but should not be permitted to vote on any federal measures.

A bill of this kind would no doubt bring forth a storm of protest from the politicians and officeholders and those who feed at the public trough. But unless some such measures are taken, the policy of taking from those who have and giving to those who have not bids fair to become a stern reality in this fair land of equal opportunity. How can we ever hope to elect to office fearless, honorable, capable men with high ideals of public service as long as we have the sneaking virus of public patronage? Or how is it possible for our higher public officials to appoint capable men to public positions as long as their principal duty is to provide jobs for their constituents and perpetuate the control of the party in power, whatever party that may happen to be?

I submit that the disfranchisement of public employees to the extent that their right of franchise relates to the department of government in which they are employed is just and right; that it is nonpartisan, nonsectarian, and that it is in the interest of the greatest good to the greatest number, and should receive the serious thought and consideration of all right-thinking citizens and the support of all organizations and institutions looking to the welfare of the people.

Portland, Ore. G. B. KILE

The Other Side of the Picture

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your publication is unquestionably one of the cleanest and finest in the United States. It is very surprising that you refer to the Townsend plan as false thinking in regard to buying power, getting something for nothing.

Let your opinion stand as it is. Let's see the other side of the picture.

The Administration spent billions last year, in addition to state and county as well as municipal heavy expenditures for relief of unemployment and the needy. We are now getting ready to spread $4,880,000,000 during the next twelve months for the same purpose. The Federal Treasury must reach into the public's pockets for $12,480,968,950 before January 1 to meet demands of creditors and pay for current expenses. Only to meet the needs for a period of twelve months; and simply floating bonds, exempt from certain taxes for at least *ten years* and affording relief for only twelve months.

Do you give any consideration to our present cost of poor farms, crime, all forms of charities, benefactions and numerous other methods of raising funds for the relief of the needy? Do you understand that poor farms and kindred institutions are being enlarged at a terrific rate; that our penal institutions are being made larger? That improved machinery every day displaces thousands of men and women? And add to this tragic situation, practically every large industry in the United States bans employment at the age of 35? Do you deny that hundreds of thousands of young people from our educational institutions cannot find employment doors opened to them?

Why is it that not only the Government but every political setup in our states, counties and municipalities have gone, and are going, behind every day?

Our answer is: Pension every American citizen over the age of sixty on a living and buying power of $200 per month, and force thereby these people from competition in the matter of business and employment, making a place for the younger generation; and forcing the spending thereof every month will turn your dollar over at the rate of 132.70 or more, rather than to go on as we are on a turnover of 22.50 at the present time. And arbitrarily wipe out our complex and iniquitous taxing system, and substitute the transaction-sales tax, the simplest and most equitable ever conceived. LOUIS E. BELFILS

Oakland, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Social Aspects of Crime Prevention

By Kenyon J. Scudder

Probation Officer of Los Angeles County

[From an Address Before the National Conference on Crime]

FOR many years the general public, when they have given any thought at all to the problem, have labored under the misconception that the primary function of the juvenile court was the prevention of delinquency.

The juvenile court was established because socially minded people became convinced that throwing children into jails with hardened adult criminals was poor social work. They came out of jail worse than when they entered.

Now the juvenile court has a new function. New forces are at work. The community is ready and anxious to clean up.

Juvenile courts and probation departments have in their possession vital information about local conditions. Too often this is withheld. Public and private agencies, officials and lay people must be drawn closer together.

* * *

Who are these delinquent children? Why do they come to court? What can the community do about it? In order to answer these pertinent questions, a study was made in 1934 of 14,000 juvenile court cases in Los Angeles County, who were declared wards of the court and placed under the supervision of the probation department during the years 1929-30-31.

We can only sum up this study in the briefest form. Most of these children are between 14 and 18 years of age. More than half are normal, healthy, vigorous youngsters, who might have been kept out of trouble if the community had done something about it. The other half are less fortunately endowed with a mental capacity below normal. These weak and often emotionally unstable children have a right to expect better care and attention than they have received from the community.

What will the schools do about the fact that almost 80 per cent of these 14,000 cases were retarded from one to six years in school? Their friends go on to higher grades. They are left behind. School fails to hold their interest. No adjustment of the program follows. Naturally restless, these youngsters present many school problems. Passing them on to the juvenile court, however, will not solve these problems. In the end the community cannot escape. Discouragement and lack of appreciation too often express themselves in antisocial acts, and these children find themselves at war with society. Often they themselves do not know what is the matter.

And yet, in spite of serious offenses, 71 per cent do not appear again in court, after having been returned to the community under supervision. Poor homes, lack of supervision, little interest in outside activities, these and many other factors have contributed to their delinquency.

* * *

Of the 14,000 cases studied, only 32 per cent were connected with any religious organization, leaving 68 per cent with no connection with any church or religious group.

If we would keep children out of trouble, there must be a co-ordination of the law enforcement and social resources of the community in the interest of youth.

On April 4, 1932, Judge Samuel Blake of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court, together with the Probation Department of Los Angeles County, called together 700 officials, police officers, social workers and representatives of organizations interested in the reduction of delinquency. At this meeting the Los Angeles Co-ordinating Council Plan was launched.

Since the beginning of this movement some startling things have happened. During the last three years, fifty-two co-ordinating councils have been formed by the Probation Department of Los Angeles County. This has been followed by a marked reduction in the number of petitions filed in the juvenile court.

Approximately 1500 interested citizens and officials are working on the co-ordinating councils. Playground facilities have been developed where they were entirely lacking before. Departments and agencies have been drawn closer together, with co-operation replacing former friction.

The community has begun to accept its responsibility.

Mirror of Opinion

China and the Bible

THE World Book Company of Shanghai, one of the largest publishing houses in the Far East, recently issued an anthology of Chinese prose, under the title of "Short Choice Selections," consisting of extracts from well-known Chinese prose writers. Among the selections given are two from the Chinese Bible (Mandarin Union Version)—a group of extracts from St. Matthew's Gospel and the whole of the fourteenth chapter of St. Mark's Gospel. "There is something very significant about this," says the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, the Bible Society's secretary for China. "When the Union Version was made the literati of China were contemptuous of any writing which approximated to the spoken language. It was not, from their point of view, 'literature' at all. Today, however, passages from the same version are here placed side by side with what are regarded as the best specimens of modern literature. There is an even deeper significance. A change of mental attitude has taken place, and the Christian Scriptures are esteemed not only as literature, but as treasures of wisdom and records of great history. — *The Christian World* (London).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, MAY 15, 1935

Drawn by Jacob Bates Abbott

Hollow Square

By Rufus Steele

CONSIDER THE GOOSE. The wild goose. Consider his singularly military methods when in transit. My friend, the commandant of a military post in the Far West, and I were seriously, if banteringly, considering this intriguing subject on a certain spring day full five years ago.

"I can understand a soldier being a perfect goose," the Colonel admitted; "but as to a goose being a perfect soldier—that's fantastic."

As we lingered on the parade ground after a troop review, successive regiments of wild geese were winging across and dropping into a rice-fringed lake a mile or two away. Their contempt for our nearness seemed to signify their understanding that as targets they were excluded by the post regulations.

"But do observe those charges in perfect flying-wedge formation," I argued with no small enthusiasm for the spectacle in the air above our heads. "What company of yours could move so accurately in the oblique, or give such swift obedience to a command quacked by their captain?"

"I admit from the way they fall in or fall out, wheel or do their amazing V, that this feathered air force must have been under rough drill sergeants from the hour they were hatched," the Colonel came back at me. "But remember, please, that everything these big birds do is from instinct merely. Geese can't think; while real soldier maneuvering calls for thinking all the while. Take that maneuver you were asking about at luncheon, which used to be such showy and effective army stuff in days when foot and cavalry meant more than they mean now. Take the hollow square."

We did indeed take the thought-provoking hollow square. I learned of both the glitter and the history of that astonishing parallelogram which through the centuries has been thrown about king or commander or treasure. Each side of the square was composed of three strands of outward-facing infantry, the front row kneeling, the second stooping and the final row standing. With guns braced against shoulders, the soldiers presented from the ground up a tilted hedge of bayonets through which other infantry could not pass and into which the stoutest cavalry would plunge only in extreme emergency. Or, as sometimes happened, the hollow square, facing inward, might be

thrown about captives to pen them in past all possibility of escape.

"I see," I said, as a lively edged shadow swept the parade ground and above we heard the rhythmed beat of powerful wings. "These air soldiers can do trick marching but no involved maneuvering in mass."

"You read me correctly," the Colonel affirmed. "Geese must remain geese only, because they do no thinking."

"Geese only!" "No maneuvering!" "No thinking!" Oh, Colonel, where are you now! Here's my writing table suddenly littered with authenticated epistolary evidence come straight into my hand. Among the human witnesses in the case, Colonel, are even persons I know. Wild geese can't go beyond the simple limits of what we call instinct? Then, how are you going to meet the plain implications of such evidence as this? If geese aren't thinkers maybe you'll feel forced to admit that on occasion they do become reflectors—that they sometimes reflect the infinite intelligence. But let's consider the evidence. On second thought, let's let the evidence sift itself in at the proper place. Let's consider the story.

II

The Sacramento Valley farmers who had stuck like the fathers to wheat growing were glad to see March bluster out and April come. For now that solemn, black-headed robber with the high white collar, who seemed to dominate all the other robbers, would take himself back to his native Canada. Almost from the day the grain sprouted the farmers had had a winter-long fight with the geese. This season the blue goose, the white-cheeked goose, the cackling goose and the noisy snow goose had been as plentiful as in any recent year, while the smart big Canada goose had come not only in usual numbers, but appeared to have charmed all his sisters and his cousins and his aunts into accompanying him with some story of the extraordinary succulency of the California feed.

Succulent the young grain stalks undoubtedly were, but the angry farmers united to make open field theft as costly as they might. They cleaned and put to active use shotguns that had been rusty for years. They became even hospitable to the market hunters against whom their fences were so emphatically placarded. Farmers' sons played no leapfrog after school, being under orders to hurry home, gather up a weapon and gallop off to drive the nearest band of feathered marauders back into the sky. The doings recalled the days before fruit ranches began pushing into the valley, when all the good land was in vast wheat expanses and a goose herder was a well-paid marksman who rode about all day and needed to be hardly nearer than a mile to drive fright and flight into a feeding band of thousands with a crashing rifle ball.

* * *

These descendants of those earlier goose armies spent the night on lakes and on the eddies and sandbars of the broad Sacramento River. Dawn saw them heading with plenty of hoarse goose chatter for the fields of new grain. Far steadier walkers than ducks, they liked to strut the harrowed ground until dusk. In the shimmering distance a great flock looked strangely like a band of sheep. Some of the lesser varieties appeared fairly to tumble out of the air upon the farms, but not those black-headed brigands who outnumbered, outfed and outmaneuvered all the rest in the battle with the unconsenting growers.

No, the Canada geese came down in orderly waves. They winged along always in great V's. Their manner of flight might have inspired admiration if consternation had left room for the other emotion. "Young Pete" Bruckerman, crack farmer, declared the V's reminded him of the triangular teeth on his mowing machine, and that just as they outranked the teeth in size, so they outranked them in deadliness when they hit into grain. His gun barked incessantly, but even as he drew bead he had an appraising eye for this enemy, whose bulk was close to that of a turkey, whose black head was separated from a long black neck by a singular patch of white, and whose brownish-gray body was so smooth and compact and well rounded.

"After what I've learned this winter I won't again be calling a man a goose when I mean he's an idiot," "Young Pete" confessed to a neighbor as April ushered in and skeins of geese began leaving river and fields in that high flight northward that meant they were done with tender green grain and were heading for summer breeding grounds that stretched along almost to the North Pole. One goose leader would take the heaviest thrust of the wind at the point of the V for a while, then another would relieve him and he would drop back to an easier berth to recuperate; but never would the flock halt during the daylight hours until the far goal was achieved.

"No, these old honkers are nobody's fools. We've bagged mountains of them, but they've outsmarted and robbed us just the same. My old man, who is a nugget hound up in Shasta County, used to tell us kids yarns of the old country and of how his ancestors trained falcons and hawks so they would go up and knock birds out of the sky for them. When I've seen my good grain being stolen before my eyes I've wanted to train something that can fly to go up and knock the daylights out of these Canada honkers. But I guess nothing but eagles could take on a job like that."

III

Eagles came readily to "Young Pete" Bruckerman's thought, for the reason perhaps that "Old Pete" Bruckerman often spoke in his scrawled letters of the great eagle and his mate who for several years had had their aerie near his prospector's cabin and whom the lonely old man liked to think of not only as his nearest neighbors but as his friends.

Photos by Courtesy New York Zoological Society and U. S. Forest Service

"OLD GOLDIE HAD COME TO . . . SEE WHAT QUARRY MIGHT BE FLOWING THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN NOTCH BY AIR"

Old Goldie, perched on a rocky shelf beside a draw in the Shasta Mountains on a bright April morning, was certainly an object to claim any man's generous attention. A full three feet in body length, he exhibited when he stretched himself a wingspread two and one half times as great. The plumage that covered his hard, lean body and reached down his legs to his toes was dark brown with a faint purplish gloss. His claws were black, sharp and awesome. But it was his head that marked him for the monarch he was. His beak was of bluish horn, overhanging and terrible. He looked out of round, yellow eyes made sinister by a yellow line drawn above each one. On his rounded crown, his nape and the sides of his neck were the feathers, spearheaded at the tips, of that rich brown that give the golden eagle his name.

If Old Goldie was on hunter's watch at an hour when customarily he might have been guarding the aerie or asleep, there was a reason. The hunting was so bad that the efforts of both himself and his mate were required to keep food piled on the rim of the five-foot nest in the tall sycamore tree, in which were a pair of downy, ever-pleading eaglets. Some scourge seemed to have stripped the little valleys of their usually plentiful ground squirrels. Rabbits were lean and hard to catch.

Old Goldie had been driven to unusual kills, as the bones at the base of the tall sycamore could establish. He had snatched lambs away from fiercely bleating, fiercely pawing mother sheep, had pulled down a deer no longer a fawn, and more persistently and successfully than ever before he had harassed the waterfowl on the lake. Only yesterday he had catapulted down and borne away a rabbit he knew perfectly well the old man of the cabin was stalking for himself. But perhaps he was superior to the old man; at least, the old man, who had stared at him and waved at him often enough, had never tried to do him harm.

* * *

Disappointed with the ground outlook this morning, Old Goldie had come to sit on his shelf of rock and see what quarry might be flowing through the mountain notch by air. Sometimes he had taken his dove or his wild pigeon here. Out of a terrified flutter of teal or mallard he more than once had plucked and carried home his prize.

Hours went by, and still the air lane appeared as destitute of life as did the ground between the pass and the cabin down there. By now there would be famine in the aerie; the mate would be impatient to be released to seek her own dinner as well as to forage for her brood. Old Goldie stretched his wings. He faced the breeze as though to toss himself against it and be off. But he halted the movement, for suddenly in the far south specks grew in the sky.

The specks enlarged. They enlarged too rapidly perhaps to be assuring. They outlined themselves as a mighty V coming pointwise through the clear atmosphere at high velocity. Canada geese know but a single instinct when once their migratory tide sets in.

Old Goldie showed as much eagerness as one of his dignity would be likely to exhibit. He was rigid, almost leaning, ready to pitch off the shelf and square away for the attack. But there must be an exactly right moment. Here was a campaign that did not call for sustained combat or, indeed, for any combat at all. But it did call for a blow of deadly power delivered with unerring accuracy at close to the top of a golden eagle's speed.

The fine old gander leading the Canadas picked his course so cleanly

(Continued on page 13)

Courtesy American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.

"THE CANADA GEESE . . . WINGED ALONG ALWAYS IN GREAT V'S"

A Salute to the Chief Scout

Lord Baden-Powell, Founder of Boy Scout Movement, Pauses in San Francisco to Review Progress in Achieving the Ideals of Scouting Throughout the World

By Courtland Holdom

GOOD SCOUTS—ALL

Photo at Left © Keystone. Photo at Right, H. Armstrong Roberts

Lord Baden-Powell Is in Uniform. At His Right Is Lady Baden-Powell. Their Daughters, the Hon. Heather Baden-Powell and the Hon. Betty Baden-Powell, Are at the Left and the Right of the Picture, Respectively.

"THE ONLY WAY to world peace is through the wish of individuals for peace. When people have a true attitude of friendship they will not back up all these petty suspicions and animosities that trouble the world today, and war will be impossible."

It was Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell speaking, as he reclined in the saloon of a New Zealand liner riding at anchor just inside the Golden Gate. I had asked him if the Boy Scout movement, which he launched in 1908, seemed to be exerting much of an influence for peace in a world torn with rumors of war, and he had replied that since peace is so much more an individual than a political problem, specific training in friendliness, such as Scouting gives, is one of the most direct avenues to permanent peace.

"People," he said, "simply won't concern themselves with all these complicated political situations. But as individuals they can have an irresistible voice in establishing world amity."

* * *

It was no ordinary interview for the writer, this sitting beside the Chief Scout and chatting easily of Scout affairs throughout the world. When one can remember so keenly his youthful thrill at first sight of a Boy Scout patrol hiking down an English lane, within a year of Scouting's inception; when he vividly recalls months of comradeship, as a visiting American Scout, with brother Scouts of Britain, and how he cheered the Chief during that great North London rally at the Alexandra Palace—to him the Chief Scout of the World will always be the hero of his early youth, whom he knew and loved as Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, K. C. B., K. C. V. O. The memory, too, of the hours at association headquarters when he had sat enraptured at Sir Robert's desk, admiring his signature in reverse upon the blotter, is apt to dispel any tendency toward journalistic nonchalance. Besides, to this day has he not treasured that picture which the Chief Scout autographed for him?

So it was natural that the conversation turned to the early days of Scouting—the days when its founder was better known as hero of the siege of Mafeking than as leader of a great world movement for the building of character.

The idea of the Scout movement did not come to its founder all in a moment, he told me. It was evolved rather gradually out of his experience in the British army. When he was in command of the Fifth Dragoon Guards in India, and even earlier, a good deal of scouting fell to his lot, and he became expert in this adventurous side of soldiering. Before the Boer War he had written books on scouting for the use of soldiers, and had gradually developed what amounted almost to a movement within the army among those interested in perfecting their abilities as scouts.

So it was not unnatural that in 1906, when he was called upon to review a parade of the Boys' Brigade, he saw civilian possibilities in his scouting activities. The Brigade, little more than a drill corps of Presbyterian and Wesleyan boys, had been in existence 20 years, and numbered some 50,000.

"If this movement is really useful, it ought to have grown much larger in such a long time," he told officers of the Brigade, and thinking it over afterward he realized that in some way a movement of this type should be made more interesting and appealing to youth.

* * *

Exploring along this line, Lord Baden-Powell wrote "Scouting for Boys," in which he applied scouting to civilian rather than military purposes, stressing character building. Within a short time boys all about London had become so interested in his book that they spontaneously formed little organizations to carry on scouting, and in 1909 Lord Baden-Powell invited them all to meet at the Crystal Palace. The crowd was so great that he marched them all through the Palace to be counted, and it was found that more than 11,000 had come.

"Among them," the Chief Scout said, with a twinkle in his keen eyes, "were a lot of girls. We had them step out of line, and I asked them, 'What are you?' 'Why, we are Girl Scouts!' they replied. So I realized that some provision for the girls would have to be made, and organized the Girl Guides to take care of them. It was necessary to alter the Scout program slightly for the girls, but I really believe that today Girl Guide groups all over the world are more important than the Scouts. Fine as it is for boys to be trained in the ideals of Scouting, it is even more essential in the case of the girls, because they are the mothers of future boys and, if trained themselves, they naturally bring their boys up with that right attitude toward life which makes it easy to fall into Scout work and pursue it successfully."

Today, more than ever, Scouting is necessary to keep boys interested in constructive things, Lord Baden-Powell declared.

"Present-day boys," he said, "have no opportunities for adventure in the city, outside the Scout movement, unless they engage in smash and grab raids or other antisocial activities.

"It is important always that the Scout program be kept adventuresome. Sea Scouting is the best branch for this quality. Getting out into the backwoods is also a real adventure to boys. I urge all Scout Masters to keep their boys in the open just as much as possible, and avoid what I term 'parlor scouting.' It is all too easy to stay within barracks or meeting places and practice the theories of Scouting. I would like to see the 2,200,000 Scouts in the world get out in active Scout work under the skies just as much as possible."

* * *

The Scout movement, Lord Baden-Powell felt, is going a long way toward achieving its objectives. He was enthusiastic over the showing made at the recent jamboree in Australia.

"It was a wonderful meeting," he said, "with 18 races, black, yellow and white, mixed in friendly competition. I believe this jamboree was the best of them all in friendship, and showed that it is possible to get the representatives of differing races together on a basis of real equality, if you start working with the boys when they are young enough. Not even religious differences were felt at this meeting. Moslems mingled freely with Christians and Chinese. Hindus put aside their ideas of caste, and worked as fellow Scouts with all of their own and other races. It was most heartening to see young princes of India working in perfect fellowship with low-caste boys."

Lord Baden-Powell stood up to accommodate more photographers. He was straight and vigorous in his khaki uniform with the perennial shorts, and his 78 years rested lightly upon him. He was feeling completely fit, he remarked, and rather glad to be getting off the ship, where for 48 hours he had been tossed about violently in a hurricane just before reaching Raratonga. Lady Baden-Powell, Chief of the Girl Guides, and his daughters, the Hon. Heather and the Hon. Betty, grouped lovingly about him, with members of his official staff and American Scout executives, who had come aboard to honor him, standing near by. There was a mildness and a kindliness in the face that had for 218 days looked upon the siege of Mafeking, and a quiet knowledge that forces for good have been unleashed in this world, and are marching forward with unconquerable force.

* * *

Above the ribbons, indicative of many decorations, the Chief Scout wore the simple tenderfoot badge as his sole emblem of Scouting. At first glance it appeared as any other badge, but closer examination showed that it was specially carved by Indian Scouts in the Yukon.

"We had a good bit of trouble about that little badge in the early days," he commented laughingly. "Some people thought it was a spearhead, and felt we must be a militaristic organization, but I assured them it was a fleur-de-lis, and as a lily, typified the virtues which we hoped to emulate. But the fact is I had taken this emblem from the compass, to signify that Scouts were to be pathfinders."

PANORAMA OF MONTREAL AND THE ST. LAWRENCE: Looking Down the Slopes of Mount Royal, From Which the City Takes Its Name. Photo, S. J. Hayward

Canada's Fair Deal

That Is the Policy Which Has Enabled the Province of Quebec to Meet Its Own Minorities Problem and Provide an Example for World Statesmanship

By Henry Edison Williams

JACQUES CARTIER — corsair, sea rover, "the mariner of St. Malo"—stood at the brow of a hill overlooking the Indian village of Hochelaga. Rapier at his side and a sixteenth-century cap perched jauntily on his close-cropped head, he gazed out over a country which he later described as "the loveliest that a man could see." That was 400 years ago.

Seeking a passage to the Indies, Cartier had navigated the St. Lawrence as far inland as the island where now stands the city of Montreal. Had anyone told him that his presence there marked the beginning of a minorities problem unique in the history of the world, the doughty explorer conceivably may be imagined as having sounded that phrase so typical of the French-Canadian attitude toward the problem —a shrugged *"N'importe."*

Nevertheless, Quebec's traditional attitude toward the minorities question has its important side, for while European statesmen are pondering over the troublesome topic anent minorities in Austria, Hungary, the Polish Corridor, the Balkan countries, et al., the Canadian province, where racial equilibriums have seesawed for centuries, moves on with scarcely a jar to interrupt orderly readjustments, and the result should constitute a lesson in statesmanship.

♩ ♩ ♩

This amiable rapprochement between two races, the Anglo-Saxon and the Gallic, is one of the chief charms experienced in a visit to the Canadian province. In Montreal, for instance, it is not enough to paint a traffic sign: "Stop." Likewise must appear the word: *"Arrêtez."* It is not sufficient to say: "No Parking." The warning, *"Défense de stationner,"* must appear with it. From the moment one enters the Province of Quebec there are constant reminders that one is traveling in a region of contrasts—a region predominantly French-Canadian in population, predominantly British in control; bilingual in speech, united in loyalty—a region where the minority has grown to be the majority and the majority defers to the minority.

Such a condition would be looked upon with deep concern by European statesmen. The overseas attitude was very well expressed by Nicholas Titulesco, Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Diplomatic Academy of Paris, when he said: *"Pour l'opinion publique, anxieuse de paix et de justice, le mot minorité, depuis longtemps, est devenu le synonyme du mot complication."* Or, as almost any Montrealer would translate it: "To public opinion, anxious for peace and for justice, the word minority long ago became a synonym for the word complication."

Not so in Quebec. If a synonym were needed it would probably be called fair dealing rather than complication. Not only has this been provided for in Canada's Constitution, the British North American Act so easily amended by any predominant factors, it was likewise assured in the Treaty of Paris of 1763, when Canada came under English rule, wherein the French-Canadians were assured free exercise of their religious rights, and it has been strengthened further by other measures which carry out the policy of the United Kingdom favoring self-government in the colonies.

No later than in January was this flexibility of administration to meet changing needs illustrated. The Parliament at Ottawa then decided to appoint a special committee to "study and report on the best method by which the British North American Act may be *amended* so that, while *safeguarding the existing rights of racial and religious minorities and legitimate provincial claims to autonomy,* the Dominion Government may be given adequate power to deal effectively with urgent economic problems which are essentially national in scope."

Two outstanding elements in the Canadian scene account in large measure for the amicable relations between the main racial divisions of Dominion population. The first is the abundance of men who are willing to give of their best without political bias or hope of reward in positions of public trust. The second is a disposition—nation-wide in scope but particularly noticeable in predominantly French-Canadian Quebec—to temper the steel of government to correspond with the stresses of changing conditions.

But, whatever the measures, the result is an extremely interesting alignment of two racial groups: the first Roman Catholic, the second Protestant; the first largely reactionary in respect to domestic circumstances, the second progressive; the one volatile in temperament, the other phlegmatic; one sometimes inclined toward parsimoniousness in business dealings, the other inclined to be venturesome; one living contentedly after the fashion of the *ancien régime,* the other pressing on to new customs, new conquests.

♩ ♩ ♩

Behind the hand, the habitant may refer bitingly to *"ces Anglais";* and the Anglo-Canadian may eye with a faint hint of apprehension a mounting birth rate among the habitant that has brought the 60,000 population expatriated by Montcalm's surrender up to something like 3,000,000 today. But controlling all classes, and binding all their divergent elements in bonds of mutual consideration, is a common love of Canada. The habitant is not a Frenchman. He is proudly and emphatically a Canadian who speaks French. The Anglo-Saxon likewise is primarily a Canadian, although he may speak English with a burr, a brogue, or a drawl.

It is this unhampered distinction of race, combined with unswerving loyalty to country, that makes a Canadian an interesting individual to know and makes Canada an interesting country to visit. And in no other city in the Dominion, perhaps, do these distinctions stand out more sharply than in Montreal.

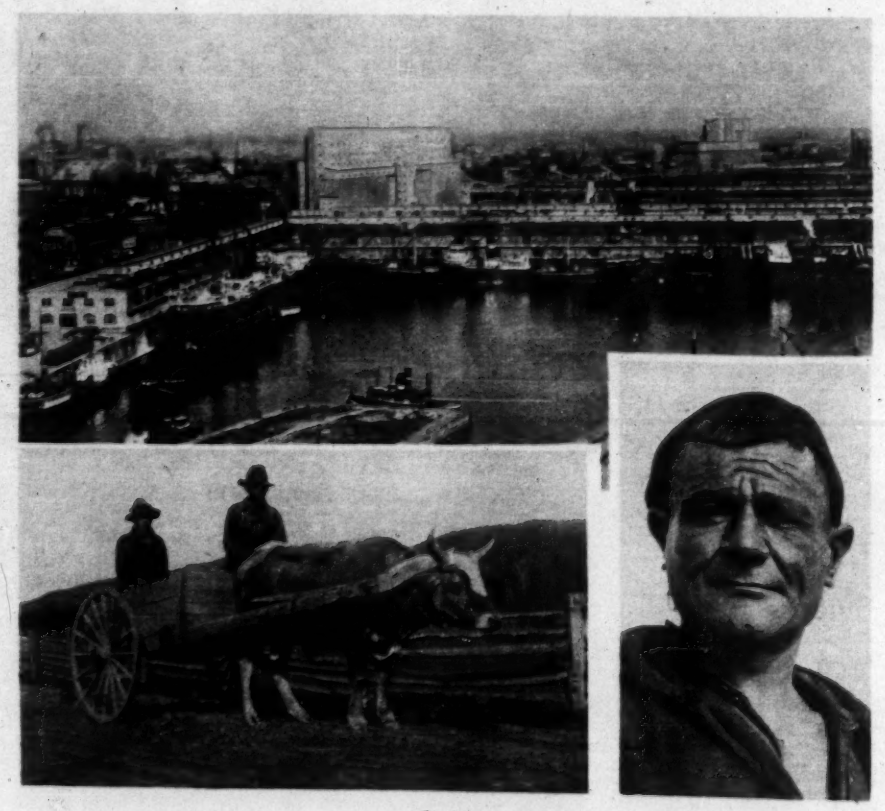
A cross on a hill crest dominates Montreal. A bold reminder on the horizon by day, a flashing beacon by night, its symbolism embraces not alone the religious convictions of a Roman Catholic majority, but extends long, historic shadows back to that cross which was planted by Cartier when he claimed the land for his French monarch in 1535; back to that band of "religieux" led by Maisonneuve when, in 1642, that settlement was established which, as Father Vimont predicted, "was only a grain of mustard seed" destined to "multiply itself and stretch out on every side."

It extends back to long lines of fur traders, wood runners, *voyageurs;* to bands of grim-faced Loyalists, turning forever from the Yankee settlements to the south; to Scotch and Irish and English and northern European pioneers and colonists pushing westward with the march of progress; back to hosts of explorers, prospectors, merchants, promoters, railroad builders, capitalists, industrialists, construction gangs, mounted police—back to all those varied and colorful elements which have gone to make up the long pageant of achievement that turned a wild river island with a crudely palisaded Indian village into the largest city in Canada and the fifth largest in North America.

The achievement over which the electrified cross on Mount Royal still seems to preside is impressive indeed when analyzed in brief statements. Four centuries almost to a day have passed since the Norman sea rover first set foot on the wilderness island. Today the city and suburbs beside Mount Royal has a population of over 1,125,000; its volume of foreign trade places it among the greatest ports in North America; it has 830 miles of streets, 72 public parks, 32 miles of water front largely developed. It has a harbor capacity for 100 ocean-going steamers at one time, a civic revenue approximating $27,000,000 annually. It is the terminus of 11 of the world's greatest shipping lines, is the world's greatest grain shipping seaport and the home of two of the largest transportation companies, the C. N. R. and the C. P. R. Withal it is likened to Paris, as one of the liveliest French-speaking cities of the world; and, its citizens declare, second to no place in loyalty to the British crown.

Even Montreal's physical contours are suggestive of this interesting duality of outlook. A skyline of sudden skyscrapers which leap upward from huddles of squat, old-fashioned business blocks; bilingual customs and immigration officials; a rumbling river up which the big ships glide almost to the lip of that old gateway of the *voyageurs,* the Lachine Rapids; wayside shrines along modern highways which once were old trails; Bonsecours Market, where habitants in multicolored sashes deal as enthusiastically in vegetables

(Continued on page 15)



E. Bruce McLaren & Co. H. Armstrong Roberts

IN QUEBEC

A Glimpse of the Busy Harbor of Montreal Appears Above. A Form of Primitive Transportation, Still Used in the Country, Is Shown at the Lower Left, While a French-Canadian Fisherman Type From the Gaspé Peninsula Is at the Right.

Flower of the Day

One Perfect Bloom for Monsieur's Buttonhole, Delivered Fresh Each Morning, Has Done Wonders Not Only for Monsieur but for the Ingenious Woman Who Conceived the Idea

By Janet Mabie

ONLY THE CATS AND THE rats and Fleur du Jour and I were there, in the gaunt, dim loft of the lowering building down in the heart of the wholesale flower district in New York.

The rats did not mind the cats; the cats did not mind the rats; Fleur du Jour and I minded neither, were amused, and it was all very cozy.

There is a lot of talk about what you can do with a shoestring, and Fleur du Jour did it with less than a shoestring, which makes it worth while to think a little about her; because, though there seems to be a certain evidence that Dwight Morrow was right when he said the depression would be over six months before anyone would realize it, there are still people who would like to find something to do in the world who have only the shoestring to start on.

No man ever said a truer word than that big trees from little acorns grow. If ever there was a little acorn which grew into a fine, lusty tree, it was Mrs. Gurney Chrysler's acorn of an idea that quantities of people are walking about the streets who wish they had flowers in their buttonholes but lack that certain something which would bestir them to stop in at a flower shop and buy one. Lots of people think it is silly to go into a shop and ask to buy one flower. Now, if it were three dozen roses. . . .

Mrs. Chrysler never expected to become a florist. In a way, she isn't a florist at all, for she steers clear of the jobs that a professional florist does, pinning her faith on the odd jobs florists *per se* are too occupied to do.

There always must be a flick to set an idea in motion. The flick that set Mrs. Chrysler in motion was a friend, a salesman, with a white carnation in his buttonhole. Someone said, "Dressed up, aren't you?" in a tone of gentle raillery. The man said, stoutly, "Yes, and with purpose aforethought." It turned out that his business took him into circles which swarmed with competitors; and he hit on the idea that, if he habitually wore a carnation in his buttonhole, the objects of his sales interest would, at the least, remember him. It worked. Time and again a man to whom he had sold goods skimmed back over the past to the beginning of their relationship, saying, "You know, when you first came in here you were like all the rest to me. Then I got to know you by the carnation. . . ."

Mrs. Chrysler, who is slim and blonde and alert, and looks in a way too childish to be a businesswoman, pricked up her ears. She had been in the advertising business, and everyone knows what a so-called depression can do to an advertising business. She had done fashion drawings, and once when she worked in an agency she had one account which was a dress shop; and it decided to have a spring or an autumn opening, or whatever, and was wistfully wishing it could think of an idea to bring people to it which would have a little originality.

And Mrs. Chrysler tilted her head and thought a few moments, and said, "How much money can I spend, and will you let me try a hunch?" And they said, "Yes!" in a chorale of relief that anyone could have a hunch to try; and so she got out the mailing list of the shop, and she called up a man she knew who sold flowers, and the day before the opening messenger boys flew through the city handing little boxes in at doors, and inside the boxes the people they were addressed to found cards announcing the opening of the shop and attached to the cards were nosegays of three roses, crisp, dewy, buds that would open to their full charm after a few hours; and the day of the opening came, and the shop bulged with the congregation, and people said, "Of course we know you have lovely clothes, but it was the roses that brought us on the run this time. . . ."

And Mrs. Chrysler decided that something might be done.

* * *

Her preoccupational story is no different from that of many girls. She went to private school and wanted to go to work. She had some talent, and she liked to draw, and instead of wasting time finding a school which would give her technical training in a given schedule of time, she decided to see what she could do with the ability she already had.

And that brings us to the loft, and to the now Fleur du Jour and to the cats and, in an oblique way, to the rats, which were only present, giving no trouble at all.

Mrs. Chrysler decided she could do something with the idea of the flower-a-day people. Men who wanted a flower to wear to the office every morning but who would never discipline themselves to go to a store and pick it out every morning. Women who wanted to send flowers, single or more numerous, to boats, to be handed their friends at the beginning of each day of a voyage, all the way to Southampton, or Cherbourg or Shanghai, for that matter. People who were going to give parties and wanted something in flowers no one had seen day before yesterday at Mrs. Whosis' party. People with shops to open, or festivities of one kind or another, who wanted to step wide of the old, threadbare idea of engraved invitations which must always have a certain stark air of commerciality, wholly lacking in wit and charm, and so easy to throw with a shrug into the wastebasket. These people were Mrs. Chrysler's quarry, and she set out after them.

* * *

She is no highly trained florist, but she is smart enough to know what she ought to pay for flowers in the wholesale market, and where she ought to buy them for the freshest of stock. She made up her mind she would not stock a day's supply of flowers herself, needing vast refrigerators and all the paraphernalia of a topheavy commercial firm. She would locate herself in close proximity to the source of the best and freshest flowers, which is the region of Sixth Avenue in New York and in the neighborhood below Thirty-fourth Street down to about Twenty-third. And she would let the word get around that what she had done for the opening of the dress shop, she could do for others, and that the white carnation, which her friend the salesman had diligently bought for himself each morning at a neighboring florist shop, could be on the breakfast table of any man in metropolitan New York with his morning paper, fresh as paint and twice as handsome, for an almost ridiculous sum per week, per month or per annum. And she would buy her stock as she got jobs.

She picked the loft, which is at the top of an indescribably rickety building in the wholesale flower district. She put in one refrigerator, just in case. A telephone, a key to send for a telegraph messenger, for deliveries are all by messenger; a typewriter or two, a couple of filing cabinets; several work tables, some shelves to hold bolts of ribbon and so forth; the green boxes, to go out with labels, "Fleur du Jour"—and the cats. The cats are half grown, most beautiful Maltese, Michele and Babette. They clown together, but Babette has reservations about strangers. Michele has none, and loves the whole world. If it seems a dreary existence, for two excellent Maltese cats to be confined to the fourth floor of an antiquated loft building, let it be said that there is a fire escape out back which is a very jungle-jim for their spare moments; and then, of course, there are the rats. The rats believe the cats were put there to entertain them; the cats believe the rats are a sort of especially provided vaudeville show; and all is therefore amity and good will.

Mrs. Chrysler said she thought Fleur du Jour had been a frightfully mistaken choice as a name for what she was doing. She seized on it because she supposed at first everyone could tell from the sound exactly what it meant. But after a few people called down the telephone at her, "Is this Flour dee Jower," or "Flewer de Jewer," or "Floy de Joy," she got so she quailed at the sound of the telephone bell, and has decided that the first free minute she has may be devoted to thinking up a different—and foolproof—name.

Well, anyway. There it was. She had to laugh now herself at what the idea had grown into. She must think of getting some sleep some day. She had to be in the loft at 4 o'clock every morning, because that was when the flowers came into the markets, and her orders had to be made up and dispatched if men were not going to grow crotchety and have to go off to business without their carnations or bachelor's-buttons or whatever.

She tried to find out something about the people she was going to supply flowers to. There was a woman up on Park Avenue who loved flowers, but whose beauty made it necessary for her to guard against gilding the lily, so to speak. The oddest thing turned up, which was just suited to her. Mrs. Chrysler laughed when she thought of it, because it was so simple, yet so unheard of.

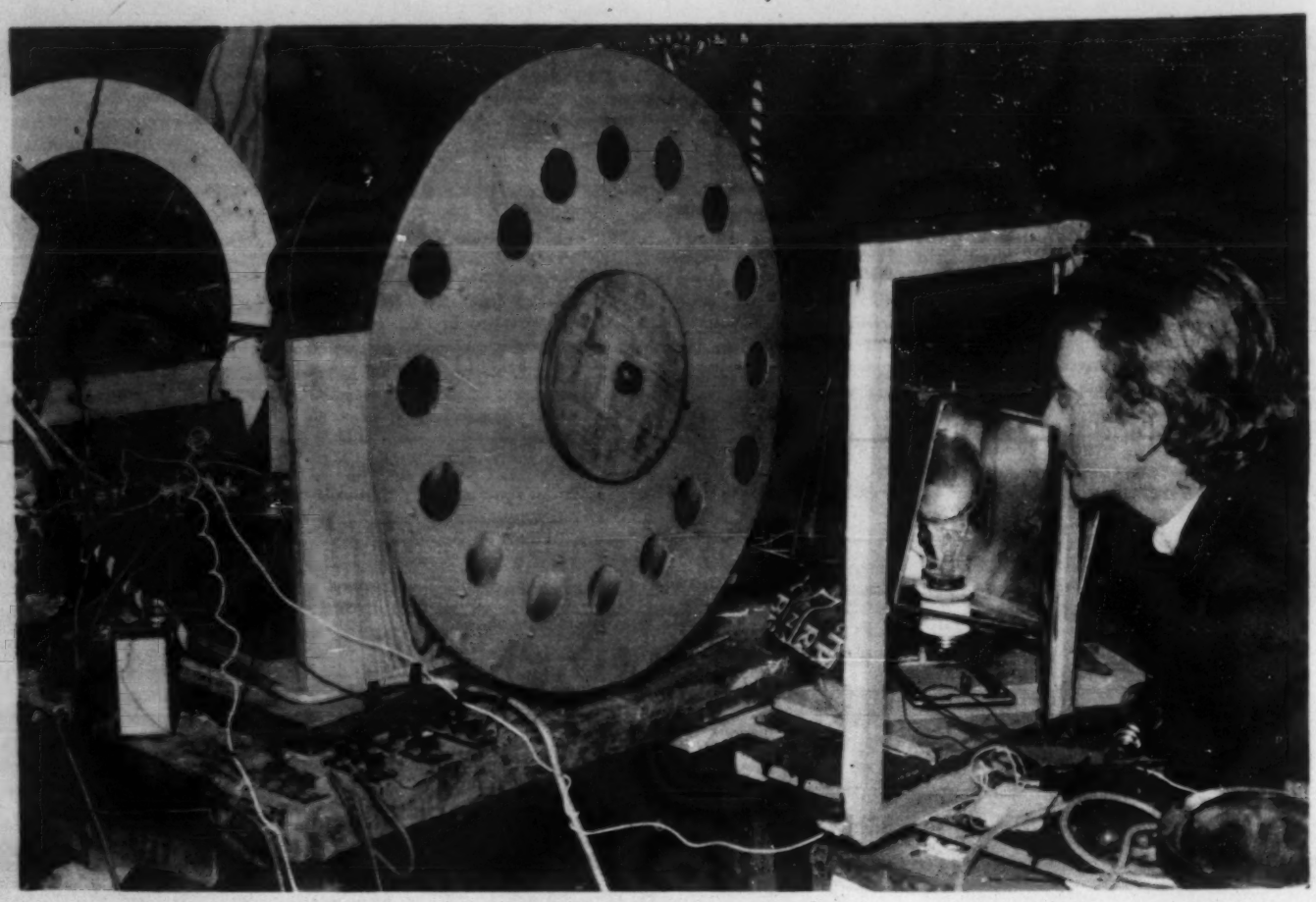
"You know Antherim? Yes, I know you'll laugh. I did, too. Because it isn't a flower at all. Only a leaf-plant. A grand, heart-shaped leaf of bright vermillion, with a kind of point at the top, like the curled point of an Arab's slipper. Well, this woman wears black velvet a great deal for evening. She is dark and has interesting coloring. So

(Continued on page 14)

Vision of Television

John Logie Baird's Long Experiments Have Borne Fruit in a System by Which the British Broadcasting Corporation Will Be Able to Transmit Clear Radio Pictures Into the Home

By Col. H. G. Kennard



Topical Press Agency

MR. BAIRD IN HIS LABORATORY
The Tangle of Wires, the Perforated Disk, and Other Equipment All Have Contributed to Make Television Practical.

UNLIKE MANY OTHER WONDERFUL inventions which have taken 20 or 30 years, or even longer, to come to fruition, it is only 12 years since John Logie Baird, a Scot, as you may guess from his name, decided to devote the whole of his time and means to television. Thirty years ago Nipkow saw television in theory and invented the spiral disk which Baird uses today. Weiller invented the mirror-drum which forms part of the apparatus. But Baird was the first man in Great Britain to show actual results and his system is one of those selected to be operated by the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1935.

It was in 1925 that the writer first heard of Baird getting actual results from experiments in television. Inquiry located him in a small house in the Soho quarter of London. A question on the second floor as to whether this was Mr. Baird's place elicited the reply, "Oh, you mean Sparks. No, he's next floor up. Take care you don't get blown up." And sure enough, there was the inventor occupying two small rooms on the top floor.

He had been warned of the object of the visit, so was prepared. His work table looked a mass of wires, batteries and electrical gear, with a large disk perforated with holes as the principal item. A bicycle chain did duty for driving the disk. Altogether it looked a strange contraption with which to produce television. But Mr. Baird explained that he would prove he could produce it, and showed how the outline of a silhouette cut from cardboard held in front of his transmitter would be seen on a hooded screen of a receiving apparatus in the next room.

* * *

The next thing was to set the apparatus working. When this happened such a clatter ensued that one thought everything must come to pieces. Hurrying to the receiver in the next room one could see first the outline of an open hand, and then of two or three cardboard profiles which Mr. Baird held in front of the brilliant electric light.

"You see I really have got television," he said. "Though it is only on a wire connection from one room to another, it is only a matter of development to send it by wireless from one place to another, miles away."

The following year, 1926, saw the first demonstration in Great Britain before members of the British Association when living faces were televised. Big headlines in the papers announced that television had arrived. A small syndicate was formed to back the invention on which Mr. Baird had spent his all, and in 1926 the first public company was formed. After that there were successive demonstrations, each showing an advance on the preceding one.

* * *

In 1930 television had a fortnight's turn at a London variety theater where the faces of several well-known people were thrown on to a screen, having been transmitted from the Baird laboratories about half a mile away. Members of the audience were allowed to ask the person to "Put out your tongue," "Shut your eyes" and so on, just to convince the skeptics. This was followed by similar demonstrations in Berlin, Paris and Stockholm.

In 1931 the finish of the race for the Derby was seen in the magnifying lens of the early type of televisor, and in 1932 the Derby finish was again shown, but this time on the screen of a cinema. Earlier than these was the occasion on which the chief wireless operator of the Berengaria, then in mid-Atlantic, was enabled to see his fiancée who was in the Baird studio in London.

And how is television done? The picture to be taken, whether it be a scene or a face, has to be "scanned." A spot of brilliant light is made to traverse the picture from side to side. The number of scanning lines to the inch determines the high or low definition of the resultant picture. Added to this is the number of times per second the whole picture has to be scanned. Hitherto in England Mr. Baird has used 30 lines to the inch and the picture has been scanned 12½ times per second. This was because he has been limited to the use of the ordinary medium wavelengths and could not "spread himself" on either side. This disability has disappeared now that he works on ultra-short wavelengths round about seven meters.

* * *

In 1934 a committee, appointed by the Postmaster General to investigate the question of television for a public service, recommended a standard of 240 lines to the inch and 25 "frames," or complete scannings of the picture, per second. This has given quite excellent results, the picture, some 12 x 9 inches in size, being comparable in clarity to those seen on a cinema screen, but in miniature.

The lines of light in the scanning can be produced in three ways—(1) by a rotating disk with holes through which the light passes; (2) by a mirror drum; or (3) by a combination of photo-cell and cathode-ray tube. Mr. Baird says that he has experimented with as high as 400 lines to the inch, but that the result is very little better than 240. But it is worth remembering that what appears on the screen as a moving picture is made up of a series, each being produced by a spot of light traveling at immense speed over what is to be produced, and then presented to the viewer so much faster than the human eye can take it in that, as in a cinema, the picture appears to be moving.

The point, however, upon which popular interest centers is what the looker-in, the televiewer, or the televisionist is going to see when he has got his rather expensive apparatus. Mr. Baird has shown at his latest demonstration that a cinema film, a studio scene, and a scene of horses jumping in a field can be successfully dealt with. Before these were shown the announcer's face appeared on the screen to give out the items on the program.

* * *

When asked how long it would require after the taking of a film of some current event before it could be put on the air for television, Mr. Baird's astonishing reply was 35 seconds. That is the record, he said, but to be on the safe side, say a minute. A combination has been invented with which the cinema film is photographed, passed direct into the developing and fixing bath, and thence into the television transmitter. When asked if this operation included the making of the positive film, Mr. Baird smiled and said that no positive was necessary because the visible picture was turned into an electrical equivalent by transformers and was thus unaffected by the question of positive or negative. On the screen it appears as a positive.

And so, as a correspondent to the press recently said, we may soon hear such a conversation as this:

A. Shall you teleview the Test Match tomorrow?

B. I didn't know it was going to be televised. Anyhow I am not a televiewer as I have not got a radioscope.

A. That's a pity. Televiewing is almost as good as being there and this will be the first televisible Test Match. Come round and see it in my radioscope.

Courtesy of Baird Television, Ltd.

TELEVISION IN THE HOME
Developments Now Make It Possible to Receive Motion Pictures, Studio Scenes, and Even Some Outdoor Events, Giving a Picture 12x9 Inches, Said to Be Suitable for an Audience of 30 or 40 Persons.

Face the Blackboard!

The World's Problems Are Indicated by Symbols Called Frontiers and Nationalities; We Solve Nothing Bombarding the Blackboard Where They Appear, but Only by Right Thinking

By An Old Soldier

ON A DAY FOLLOWING THE taking of Vimy Ridge in April, 1917, I marched with the company to take over trenches in the new line in front of the ridge. Underfoot as we marched was the mire that April rains had made of the pulverized earth. We marched through a land that had been stripped of every vestige of verdure. It was dull gray and brown, the earth churned as by a giant hand, slotted with trenches, pitted with shell holes, forested with barbed wire and strewn with dead and their equipment. Overhead the sun shone in a sky of cloudless blue, gloriously welcome after the weeks of rain and snow that lay behind us.

At the brow of the ridge, just in front of a ruined village, we sat down to rest, and resting looked down upon the country spread beneath us. After the fields through which we had just passed the country below was lovely beyond description. The shells had not yet swept it with their deadly hail. Fields lay before us in a checkered pattern, fields soft with the young green of sprouting wheat and barley, the darker green of meadows, the brown of newly turned sod. Through the fields the straight rulers of the roads drew their lines. At a far crossroads the red of tile roofs shone through a cluster of trees.

It was lovely, peaceful, yet sinister with the threat of war. No one moved upon the roads. No smoke curled up from the chimneys of the houses. This lovely land beneath us was to be our new battlefield. Upon it we would fight the coming campaign. Across the face of that land we would work the symbols of our warfare, till the beauty was gone, the land torn and shattered.

* * *

Looking down upon those fields I felt suddenly aloof and separated from the war itself. I thought of the problems that had brought us to this war. And thinking so, the fields before me took on new meaning. These fields, all the fields of earth, formed a huge blackboard upon which the nations were attempting to solve a problem.

As I watched, a black fountain of smoke funneled up from the center of one of the squares of green, a black fountain with a core of brilliant orange. The smashing, tearing roar of it came to my ears so long after that it seemed detached from the black fountain I had seen. The smoke of the shellburst lurched sideways and drifted lazily on the breeze to merge with the smoke of another explosion that spread its black fan against the green. The bombardment had begun. Another segment of the earth was about to be made into desert, a monument to futility and stupidity.

As I watched, the parallel of a blackboard grew. It was a blackboard on which were marked the figures representing the problem of the nations, a problem that must be solved. It was not easy of solution. Like all problems, it required concentration, reason, intelligence to reach a solution.

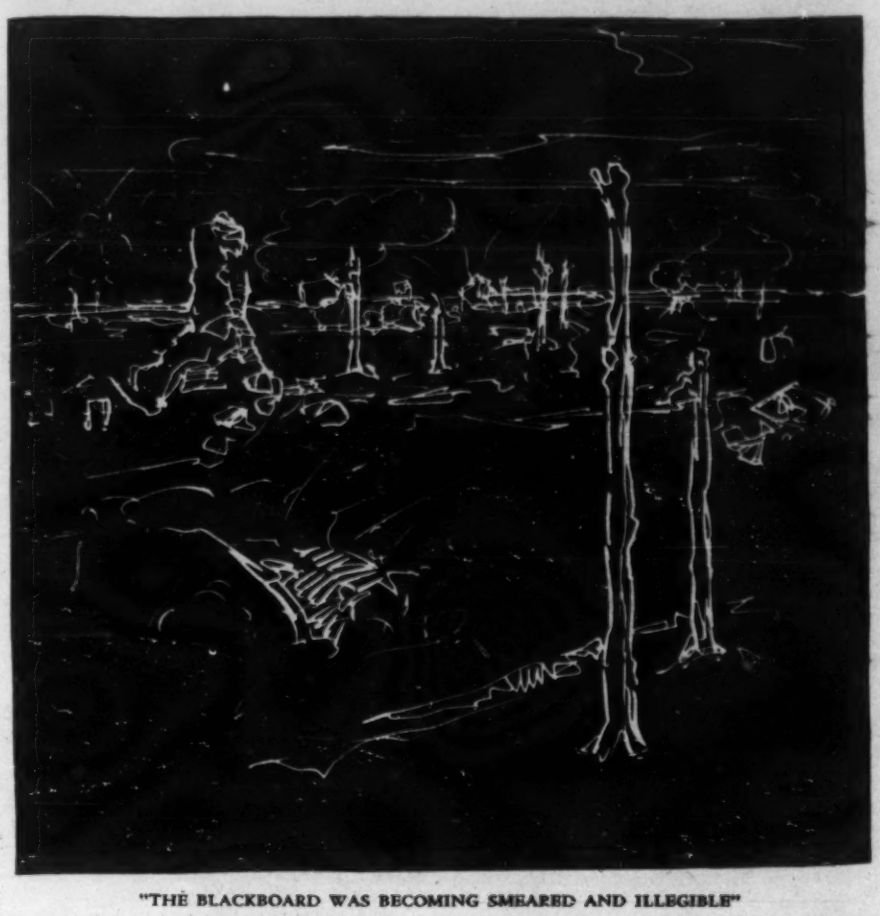
As I thought of it the shells were crashing into the fields below. They picked out their hideous pattern on the greens and browns, the blackboard was becoming smeared and illegible. I could look ahead and see it as it would be in a few days, the fields obliterated, the houses and the trees reduced to shards and splinters.

* * *

With that thought came another one. I saw for a brief instant the nations as a class of school children facing a blackboard on which was stated the problem that was theirs. The working out of that problem called for wisdom, patience, fortitude. And what had we done? We had sought to work the answer by force and stupidity. Instead of adding, subtracting and multiplying, we had attacked the blackboard.

It was not a strained allegory. It was, in that moment as I watched guns leave their smoking prints on the face of the earth, very true and applicable. For the nations, standing before the problem, were trying to obliterate it with a show of force. And then, when the problem was hidden they would call that a solution. The problem had been so difficult that in dismay and cowardice they had rebelled, as they had rebelled so often down through the centuries, trying to hide the problem rather than solve it.

A few thinkers have recognized the truth of this. These men know that the



"THE BLACKBOARD WAS BECOMING SMEARED AND ILLEGIBLE"

Peace Conference which sought to untangle the web of differences, which sought to straighten and realign divergent beliefs, was not really solving anything. What these men were doing should have appalled us, would perhaps if we had recognized it at the time. They were but cleaning off the blackboard. The result of that conference was simply a restatement of the problem, a re-marking of the symbols and figures that war had temporarily obliterated.

Let us sum up once more the results of the war. Millions of men were slain. Millions of men and helpless animals suffered inconceivable tortures. Vast expanses of the earth's surface were turned to desert. The wealth of the world had been squandered, nations were left bankrupt, some of them in the throes of rebellion and civil war. There was no other result. There was only misery, mourning and the shadow of the terror that had passed.

* * *

The figures on the blackboard were the same. Perhaps the problem was stated differently in parts. But it was essentially the same problem, the problem that the nations had evaded when they turned to madness and flung their projectiles of destruction at the face of the fields of France and Belgium. Europe was the blackboard upon which the problem had been stated. At this blackboard they had turned their guns, flung the cannonades of their stupidity and ignorance and fear.

Today the blackboard is again filled with figures, problems that must be worked out intelligently and courageously. If we evade, progress does not. It goes relentlessly on, marking up new symbols, complicating the problem, setting forth fresh premises to challenge the growing and advancing knowledge of man.

War, then, begins to appear before us as what it is. It has no entity of its own, no more than rebellion and stupidity have entity. It is simply the manifestation of stupidity and cowardice.

There has been much talk of leaders who plunge us into war, too much talk of war profiteers and militarists. It is indisputable that such men do lead us into war. But they could not so lead us if we had not of our own volition turned our backs on application, thrown diligence and wisdom overboard, and sought to obliterate the problem rather than solve it.

Nations are but collections of people. National policies are but the outward expressions of the thinking of the individuals who make up that nation. The building of great armies and navies, the piling up of munitions within boundaries, the uneasy mutter of warlike preparations but show the thought of the people on the problem. If these things are going on, then that people still labor under the delusion that the problem can be wiped out and a lot of hard work avoided.

* * *

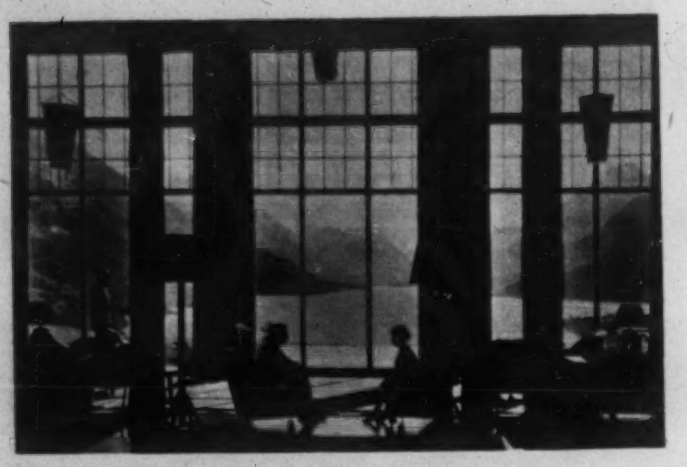
The problem of war is an individual problem. Again and again this fact must be driven home. Let each individual face his own responsibility. How does he feel in his heart when the problem involving his own and some other nations is presented? Does he face the fact that the problem must be solved, that a just and equitable solution must be worked out? Or does he turn his back on the problem and shout in indignation for war?

In other words, does he square his shoulders and face the blackboard, chalk in hand? Or does he seek to erase the problem with a handful of dust?

There is no evading the issue. Every problem, no matter how complicated, no matter how many nations or races it touches, is at heart the problem of the individual. Were it not so, such ideals as democracy, freedom, equality would long since have vanished from the face of the earth.

The face of the earth! There lies our problem. It is our blackboard, with the symbols of the problem marked thereon. As a soldier, I have seen the pitiful scars, the horror and the misery that is ours when men turn their backs upon wisdom and patience and understanding, and fling the cannonades of their petty impatience and cowardice at that blackboard. It is a picture that should shame each one into buckling down to try to solve the present problems as they appear upon the board before us.

"THESE FIELDS, ALL THE FIELDS OF EARTH, FORMED A HUGE BLACKBOARD UPON WHICH THE NATIONS WERE ATTEMPTING TO SOLVE A PROBLEM"



RELAXATION AT GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

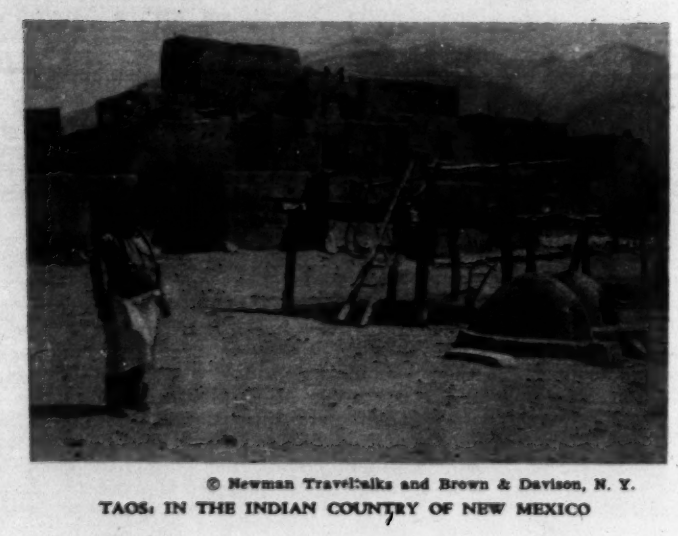
Photo by Crandall-Grand Teton National Park

DUDE RANCHERS IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST COUNTRY

GOLFING BESIDE SAN FRANCISCO'S GOLDEN GATE

Padilla Studios, Los Angeles

SPANISH ATMOSPHERE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



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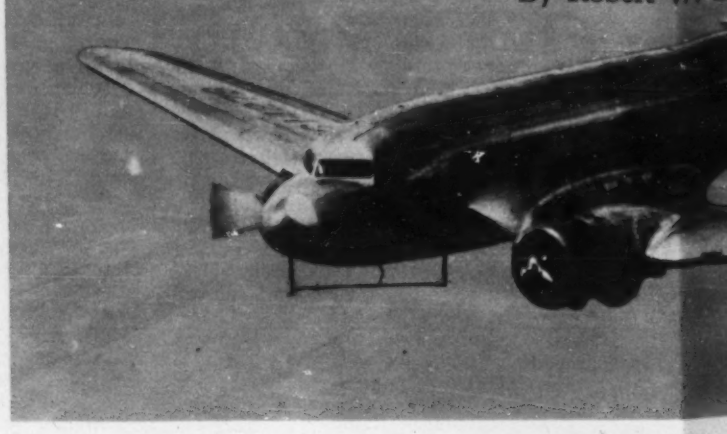
TAOS: IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY OF NEW MEXICO

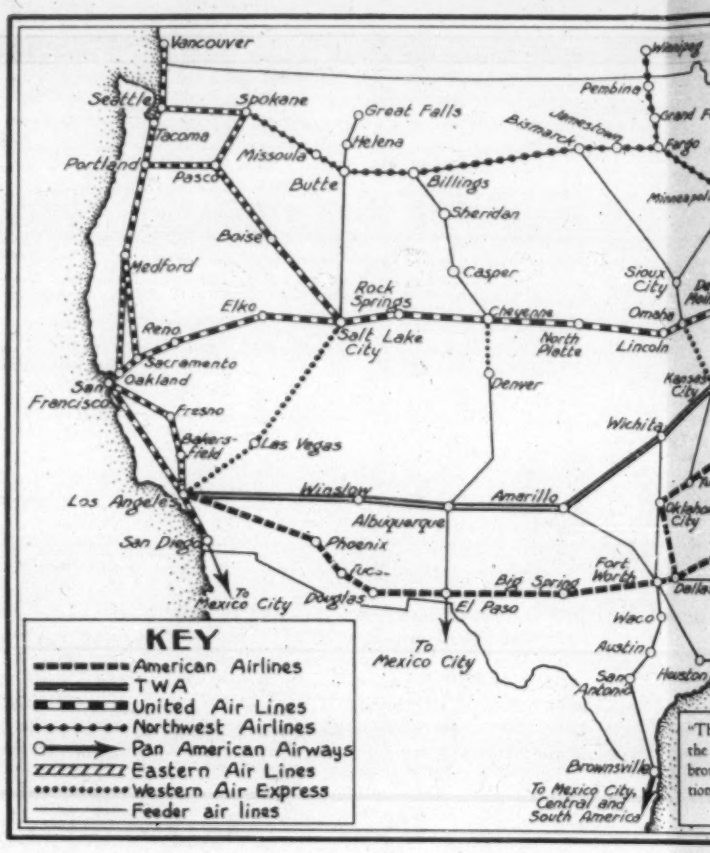
Skytouring to

Two Weeks' Vacation Is Time Enough to
Luxurious Planes Span the Cou

By Robert W. D



MODERN SHIP OF THE AIR



BACK IN THE DAYS WHEN "Darius Green and His Flying Machine" was declaimed from a nation's platforms, who could have foreseen that, come 1935, plenty of perfectly responsible citizens would be swooping about the map in "flying machines" such as Darius never dreamed of?

Nay, more. What prophet could have predicted that regular passenger air lines would exist, and that they would not merely be carrying thousands of persons on business missions, but that they would be inviting pleasure travelers to use the air routes to vacation lands everywhere? Or to look upon flying as a vacation in itself? Yet that is what some of them are doing.

The speed, comfort and safety of present-day air travel are attracting many persons who never until lately would have considered leaving the solid earth for such an adventure. And it is an adventure—make no mistake. Yet it is an adventure that should appeal to anyone interested in seeing dissolved those limitations of time and space that have so long bound mankind. Flight is both an adventure in itself, and an avenue to countless other adventures.

Readers of the news must have noted the frequency with which presidents, premiers and political potentates of almost every land rush to their destinations by air. They have no hesitation about doing so, nor do their governments appear to consider that they are taking any risks in flying. Business people everywhere also value the speed, as well as the safety, provided by regular passenger air lines.

Altogether, American-operated air lines carried 561,370 passengers in 1934, covering 225,267,559 passenger miles. Or, by other estimates, they flew nearly 2000 times around the equator. Statistics compiled by the United States Government indicate that the factor of safety on the regular passenger air lines compares favorably with any means of ground transportation, so there is no need for timidity about flying.

Despite the alacrity with which leaders of government and business have taken to using the airplane, pleasure travelers have been less inclined to go aloft. This is curious, because the airplane offers a form of pleasure that is unique. Perhaps the planes have been more practical than comfortable in the past, but that time is gone. Modern ships of the air are almost luxurious in their appointments, and it cannot be long before vacationers will become air-minded. It is only logical.

Consider for an instant. The average person has only two or three weeks of vacation time in a year. The other 49 or 50 weeks he must attend strictly to business. But for these 15 to 22 days, taking advantage of the week ends, he is free to do as he pleases. He owes it to himself to cram that time so full of novelty and refreshment that it will bring him returns throughout the rest of the year in new ideas and rich memories. By shaking himself out of the groove of every-day existence, he comes back to that existence more content with it, able to find new zest and interest in it.

* * *

Two or three weeks never has seemed a long enough period to justify going very far away. The result, in the past, has been that most persons have stayed close to home and so have had no very complete change of scene or of personal contacts. They have returned to their work unrefreshed, quite often. For every person able to take the time for a trip to Florida in the winter or to Alaska in the summer, or for a long rail or motor journey, or ocean cruise, there have been thousands whose vacations have taken them only a few score miles away, at best.

But with the airplane now available for transportation, two or three weeks is plenty of time to get the most radical change of scene, to find utterly new surroundings, completely different personal contacts. Travel agents know that the matter of finding sufficient time for a satisfying trip is often a greater difficulty than finding the money to pay for it. It is possible to save toward a good trip, but unless one has the time to make it, all that is to no avail. Now the airplane brings an entirely new release for everyone and, even at a price that is still above other forms of transportation, it offers a thrilling experience and makes possible adventures that have in the past been out of the question, adventures which may be considered cheap at any price.

In these times a New Yorker, for instance, should be ashamed to admit that he has never been west of the Hudson River—or, anyway, Buffalo. Any native of Boston should blush to confess he never has gone west of Albany. Anyone living in Ohio or Michigan should bestir himself, at last, and stop saying he has never been west of the Mississippi, south of the Ohio, east of the Adirondacks, or north of the St. Lawrence. Your westerner had better come east of the Rockies and find out what a climate is really like. If all of these things happen, Americans can become really informed about their own country, sectional lines will melt away to nothingness, and it may mark the beginning of a period when parts of the country will be more ready to co-operate for the common good instead of scrambling for local advantage, regardless of the general welfare.

Let's take a few examples of what the modern age offers if only we will look about us and see its possibilities. . . . Here is Benjamin Brown. He works in New York—although that is an accident, for it might as well be almost any other eastern city. Ben visit California, to ride, in the mountains; to sp in the desert, to get ov Mexico, to do some de and to catch a glimpse Even on his salary, he save enough to pay for experience, but with o vacation it just wouldn' do all that between t there and the day he start back.

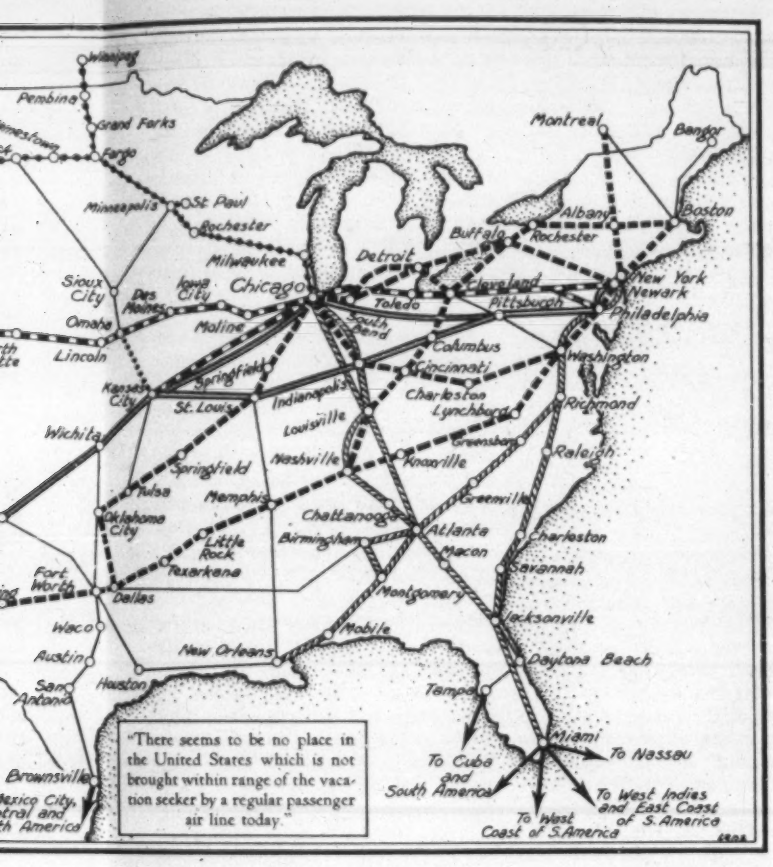
Ah, but now he can le plane on Saturday noo and be in California on he has two full weeks in He can do everything h and get back home in travel. And it is worth cially when you conside penses would be higher a resorts than they will b where most things are c

* * *

Or, regard the plight who pounds the keys although it could be Mo Buffalo, Chicago, Clevela Washington, Atlanta, She has seen movies a about a great metropo York. But she has nev feels that her education a result, and so it is. Sus a thrill with her edu thinks of flying to N maybe back again, too,

Courtesy, American Airlines, Inc.

IP OF THE AIR IN FULL FLIGHT



stern city. Benjamin longs to fornia, to ride, swim, and hike ountains; to spend some time esert, to get over the line into to do some deep-sea fishing, atch a glimpse of Hollywood. his salary, he probably could ugh to pay for such a glorious ce, but with only two weeks' it just wouldn't be possible to hat between the day he got d the day he would have to k.

t now he can leave Newark by Saturday noon, after work, n California on Sunday. Then wo full weeks in which to play. do everything he wants to do back home in only one day's nd it is worth the cost, espe- hen you consider that his ex- ould be higher at many eastern han they will be in the West, ost things are cheaper.

gard the plight of Susie Stenog, unds the keys in Detroit— it could be Montreal, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, ton, Atlanta, or points west. seen movies and read stories great metropolis called New ut she has never seen it. She t her education is incomplete, as and so it is. Susie likes a bit of with her education, so she of flying to New York—and ack again, too, since the round trip fares are lower in proportion. . . . In a few hours Susie is on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, Park Avenue. What a vacation that was!

Out in Chicago, where the Golf Bug bites as hard as anywhere, there could be four fairway friends, Frank, Fred, Fritz and Phil. Gathered one afternoon at the Beverly Country Club, they conceive the idea of a week's golfing holiday, playing a progressive match over the courses which have been settings for the last six annual National Amateur Championship contests, the nation's Number One golfing event. They map out a Golfers' Special Skytour, and brazenly invite American Airlines, over which they arrange to travel, to post a trophy cup for the winning player. The Golfing Skytour goes this way:

Monday morning: Play Beverly Country Club, Chicago, their home course, and scene of the 1931 National Amateur Championship match. Then leave Chicago by air at 5:10 p. m. Arrive Cincinnati 8:43 p. m.

Tuesday morning: Play Kenwood Country Club course, Cincinnati, scene of the 1933 match. Leave Cincinnati 3:39 p. m. Arrive Cleveland 5:13 p. m.

Wednesday morning: Play course at the Country Club, Cleveland, which will be the scene of the 1935 match. Leave Cleveland 4:35 p. m. Arrive Boston 10:34 p. m. Sleep late Thursday morning.

Thursday afternoon: Play course at The Country Club, Brookline, scene of the 1934 match. Stay overnight. Friday: Leave Boston 10:30 a. m. Arrive Philadelphia 1:02 p. m.

Friday afternoon: Play at Merion Cricket Club course, Haverford, scene of the 1930 match. Stay overnight and sleep late Saturday morning. Leave Philadelphia 1:07 p. m. Arrive Washington 2 p. m.

Saturday afternoon: Motor to Baltimore Country Club course, scene of 1932 match, and play. This ends the tournament. Stay overnight. Sunday: Leave Washington 11:15 a. m. Arrive Chicago 4:42 p. m.

Then there is Mr. Philbert Philander of Philadelphia. He has had just about enough of the office for now and, by way of a complete change, can think of nothing he would enjoy so much as a summer spent on a dude ranch in Montana. Once his mind is made up, he wants to get there as soon as he can, and so he goes by plane. He finds that there have been others of like mind in Nashville, New Orleans, Indianapolis and Milwaukee. It is all very jolly.

Mr. and Mrs. Agamemnon Agog of Seattle never have seen Washington, Atlantic City, Wall Street, Chicago's Blackstone Hotel, or other centers of national government. They have only three weeks, but it is enough for a circle tour to Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New York, Boston, Montreal, Detroit and home again jiggety-jig-jog.

This was rather an ambitious tour that the Agogs managed, but Miss Gorgeous Weather of San Francisco probably was just as excited about having flown over the Rocky Mountains to Salt Lake City. There she verified for herself rumors that one cannot sink in the waters of Great Salt Lake.

Renfrew Resolute of Indianapolis had never seen a mountain until he flew to Denver. There in the high altitudes he kept cool and saw the finest scenery one could ask.

Mr. and Mrs. John Spratt of St. Louis could not quite agree on where to go for their vacations. It was pretty warm in St. Louis and Mr. Spratt wanted to go to the north woods, while Mrs. Spratt was eager to view the Grand Canyon from on high, and to see the fine jewelry and weaving done by the Hopi and Navajo Indians of the Southwest. Finally, they worked it out so that Mr. Spratt went north for a full week in the woods, while Mrs. Spratt went to the Southwest for an equal time. Then they were able to get back to spend a week with Aunt Sophronia before returning to the office. All thanks to the Skytour route.

Which is by way of saying that the airplane offers almost unlimited opportunities to the holiday traveler. He can go almost anywhere by plane nowadays, and no vacation is too short to enable him to get away from home—to get a long way away from home and see entirely new things. Regularly scheduled passenger planes now span the North American Continent, from ocean to ocean, in less than a day; they go between Chicago and New York in a few hours, and they fly other distances in proportion. So no place in the United States is too far away for a vacationer, if he really wants to go there, especially if he will use planes in conjunction with trains.

More than that, the passenger transport lines are trying to help him benefit by taking to the air. There are ocean cruises, land "cruises" in special railroad trains. Why not air cruises—Skytours?

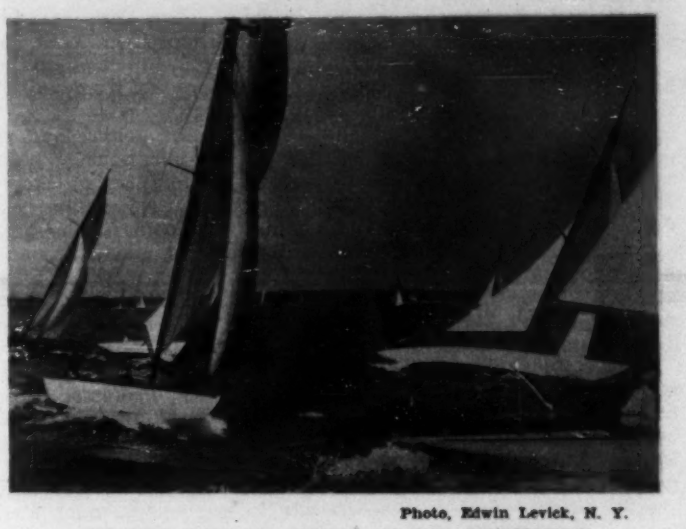
So it has been possible during the last year or two to make a "Clipper Ship Cruise Tour" about South America, sponsored by Thomas Cook & Son, over the Pan American Airways.

Now American Airlines, Inc., promises to bring about increased use of the airplane for pleasure trips in the United States. The line purposes to make a strong appeal for vacation air travel business, and has given special consideration to the solicitation of business from golfers. It is a practical certainty that other lines will follow suit, competition being what it is. So far, most of the solicitation for air patronage has been among business men. Now some of the sales effort is to be directed at the pleasure traveler, and possibly some form of discount will be arranged for

(Continued on page 12)

Photo, Daniel Stevens & Co., Colebrook, N. H.

VACATION LAND IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS



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WARM SANDS AT ONE OF FLORIDA'S BEACH RESORTS

Among the New Books

Financial History

The United States as a Financial Center, by M. E. Jolliffe. Cardiff: University of Wales Press Board. 6s.

THE HISTORY OF American money markets in the turbulent twenties has a fascination for the foreign student of financial theory and practice. Some students are opinionative, some merely explanatory. In the latter class is Professor Jolliffe. Consequently his "The United States as a Financial Center" should serve usefully as an elementary textbook.

Professor Jolliffe's treatment, however, is too severely descriptive. The great influences of the period do not show up. They are marked with as little emphasis as the minor ones. Take the case of the midsummer of 1927. In Professor Jolliffe's book, that midsummer gets a line or two, which does not betray any clear idea of its true financial inwardness. In reality the period had a profound repercussion.

In the midsummer of 1927 a meeting of central bank governors was held in New York. A crisis seemed imminent. The United States was drawing too much gold from Europe. These considerations were, put up to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the "foreign office" of the System. The American officials also felt that a domestic crisis was brewing. So money rates were slashed in the United States for the twin purpose of ejecting investment funds and gold and of stimulating activity in the United States. The boom followed. After it had burst, the agitation against the "dictatorship" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York got under way. It is expressed in the pending bank bill, which would transfer credit control from New York to Washington.

If Professor Jolliffe had realized the implications of his line or two, he might not have concluded his survey of the period, "American insularity is gradually breaking down." America's reaction to the events of 1927 was a turning inward. The transfer of credit control to Washington is in the interest of a more nationalistic financial policy. Has Professor Jolliffe heard of the Johnson Act? Here an act that practically closes the investment market of the United States to foreign securities. It, too, was as much a reaction to the easy-money policy in 1927 as to dissatisfaction over the treatment of war debts.

In two places the book should be emended in future editions. On page 102, Professor Jolliffe says that in the Hoover Administration no vetoes were placed upon undesirable foreign loans. In fact, there were many loans which the State Department did not approve and which, as a result of the Administration's frown, were not floated. On page 126, also, the author does not seem to have studied the ameliorative effect upon security touting and the use of bank funds in speculation of the Securities Act and the Banking Act of 1933, respectively.

H. B. E.

Sterne's Letters, Definitively

The Letters of Lawrence Sterne, edited by Lewis Perry Curtis. New York: Oxford University Press. $10.50.

WITH THE POMP and circumstance of meticulous scholarship, elaborate editorial apparatus and high price, Lawrence Sterne is now introduced into the company of eighteenth-century letter writers gathered together by the Oxford University Press. Here he is with Thomas Gray and David Hume—strange bedfellows for Tristram Shandy, and with James Boswell and Robert Burns—who may help to keep him in countenance. His correspondence has been frequently edited before; but no former edition contains so many authentic letters as does this; and Mr. Curtis has purged his collection of numerous apocryphal letters of which the majority were deliberate forgeries.

Of the 222 tiems now printed, ten appear for the first time. There is also an appendix containing some 40 letters relating to Sterne or members of his family. Wherever possible the editor has gone to the manuscript sources, often to public or private collections in the United States, which are remarkably rich in Sterne material; but for various other letters he has had to depend upon transcripts or earlier printed versions. The originals having disappeared beyond recovery.

Each item in the long series is learnedly annotated, the editor's contributions often supplementing and occasionally correcting Governor Cross's standard biography of Sterne, while the succinct biographical sketches of men and women whom Sterne addresses or mentions constitute a veritable Who's Who of the people with whom the writer came in contact in England and on the Continent.

* * *

The texts are treated with the reverence due to a classic, being printed *verbatim et litteratim*. Such devotion would have gratified Sterne but it would not have surprised him, for he was well aware of the value of his letters, perhaps placed too high an estimate upon them; and leaving them to his widow with directions for assembling them into four volumes of the size of "Tristram Shandy," evidently regarded them as a legacy. In sum, everything has been done according to the standards of the most exacting modern scholarship; the definitive edition is before us; the task will not have to be done again; and every Shandean will be satisfied.

To those beyond the closed circle of the Shandeans the doubt may occur as to whether it was all worth doing. For Sterne is not one of the great English letter writers. The protest against the length and repetitiousness of "Tristram Shandy" which was voiced by contemporary critics, not all of whom were unfriendly to the author, will be echoed by many readers of the present volume. Only the most ardent devotees will persevere to the end, though it may be admitted that for dipping and delving purposes the letters are entertaining enough. A little of the persiflage is graceful and witty, but in large doses it is a bore. A little of the *larmoyante* sentimentality has a faint fragrance of *potpourri*, but a quantity of it is offensive. As for the leering suggestiveness, enough has been written about that characteristic of Sterne's novel; suffice it to say that it is not absent from his correspondence.

* * *

A more radical objection to the letters is the air of studied artifice which they exhale. As we note phrases and sentiments repeated from letter to letter we are forced to cast doubts upon the writer's sincerity. If a man must entertain such feelings and must express them; let them at any rate be spontaneous. The daintiness of phrase, the sparkle of epigram, the whimsies and the inuendoes pall. Then there is the essential triviality of most of the subject matter. The writer is preoccupied not with what he has to say but with how he may say it in the most individual and Shandean manner. Not the theme but the embroidery upon themelessness is the thing. There are admirers of embroidery but few so fanatic as to assert that it does not need some stiffening of groundwork.

Seldom is a window thrown open upon the great world of men and affairs and ideas. We are constantly being invited to look into Sterne's heart. This might be all very well were the prospect a pleasant one. Similar invitations are extended to us by other celebrated letter writers—by Cowper and Lamb and Fitzgerald, for example. In fact, it may be said, indeed it has often been said, that intimate and friendly self-revelation is an essential feature of a good letter. But the demand is not an unreasonable one that the self revealed be a self worth revealing. Does Sterne fulfill this demand? To an extent, yes; but hardly to the extent of 400 pages. We do not envy Mr. Curtis the experience of editing this book. It cannot have been an unalloyed pleasure to live a long while in close contemplation of the author of "Tristram Shandy." He is not one of those authors who is the more loved the more intimately you know him.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

The Arctic Patrol

To the Arctic With the Mounties, by Douglas S. Robertson. Toronto: Macmillan.

THE ARCTIC PATROL is a hitherto little-known service of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Fewer than 100 officers and men substitute the parka for the conventional red coat and the dog sled for the saddle, to enforce law among the scattered inhabitants of the Dominion's polar fringes.

Theirs is a sphere of action which demands the utmost privation of an organization in which devotion to duty is an unwritten law. There is no better way to estimate the scope and importance of their work than that undertaken by Mr. Robertson. His book is a result of his summer cruise as a guest of the Canadian Government aboard their steamer Boethic, providing relief and supplies for its men in the Far North.

"A mere tourist in a vast region," is Mr. Robertson's modest appraisal of his part in the Boethic's 1931 voyage to the Mounties' bleak outposts in the high latitudes of Canada's northeastern archipelago. The Toronto newspaperman's account represents a trained journalist's ability to perceive and record the important incidents in a rich field of adventure.

The Boethic's route up Davis Strait and Baffins Bay into Kane Basin retraces the tracks of many famous Arctic explorers. His recollections of their achievements lend colorful sidelights to the narrative of the Boethic's hazardous passage through the ice-choked approaches to the polar basin.

With the May issue of 1935, the North American Review marks the 120th anniversary of its first number by appearing as a quarterly and under new editorial direction. The new editor is John Pell, known for his writings on early American history, and the associate editor, Richard Dana Skinner, for 10 years dramatic editor of the Commonweal.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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A Misplaced Hapsburg

Phantom Crown, by Bertita Harding. London: Harrape. 10/6. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $3.50.

THE BRIEF REIGN of the Hapsburg Emperor, Maximilian, in Mexico was one of the most grotesque and pathetic of royal adventures in nineteenth-century history. No lamb was led more cynically to the slaughter than this innocent and indeed lofty-minded man; no royal person was more grossly exploited by his family and his alleged allies. He was the tool of a barefaced international banking ramp of which the outcome was that he lost his life before a firing squad. His wife, Carlotta, lost her reason.

The story has already been told in thorough detail by Count Corti in a book published in 1928. Upon this book, although she adds certain information gathered during a residence in Mexico, Miss Bertita Harding has drawn pretty heavily: Her style, however, is all her own. It is neo-Strachey gone arch and bright. Napoleon, for example, is the "fierce Corsican" who "languished . . . fallen and forgotten. . . ."

Fortunately, however, the story of the intrigues which led to Maximilian's fatal enterprise is so absorbing in its ramifications that she perforce has to drop her worst tricks as the tale proceeds and while it is not a patch on Corti's narrative, it is picturesque and readable.

* * *

French, English and Spanish financial commitments were very heavy in Mexico in the middle of the last century and when the Mexican Government, having dispossessed the church, went to the lengths of breaking open foreign safes in Mexico City, the French Government decided to lead European intervention. Mexico was in a state of chaos and it did not take long for Mexican Roman Catholic refugees in France to persuade Napoleon III that here was the chance of imperial greatness. The United States was far too engrossed in the Civil War to be able to insist upon the Monroe Doctrine, and in any case it was not until they had lured English and Spanish troops to Vera Cruz that the French revealed that their designs went beyond debt collecting.

To Franz Joseph in Vienna the choice of Maximilian for the role of Emperor of the new state seemed an ideal way of rehabilitating the faded Hapsburg fortunes and disposing of a politically inconvenient brother. Maximilian himself, although a Hapsburg, was a man of liberal ideas, tenacious and capable, and lofty and austere in his loyalties. He was a sincere man, diligent, impressive in figure, but not of outstanding intellect.

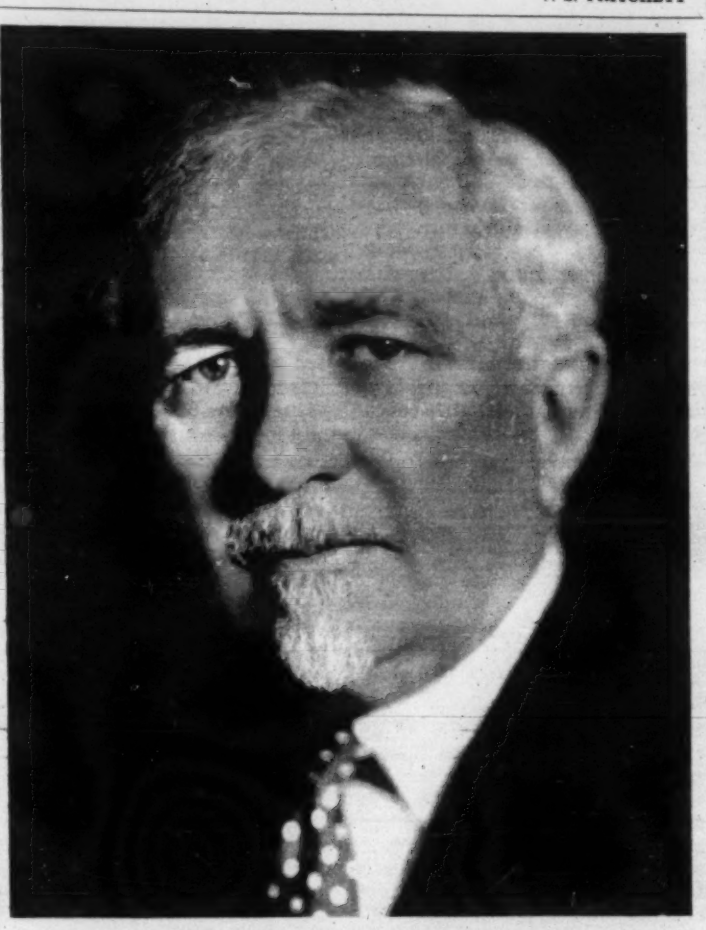
* * *

He was certainly not the man to send out to a barbarous country, 90 per cent of whose population was his enemy, and the remaining 10 per cent friends for what they could get out of him. He knew nothing about finance, and the financial terms of his new status were shamelessly devised to recoup the banks and to bleed the Mexican state which he genuinely craved to serve. He had no idea that only 10 per cent of the population were on his side and that that 10 per cent consisted mainly of conservative, ultra-montane Roman Catholics with whom, as a liberal person, he had no sympathy whatever.

In the meantime, Juarés, the Mexican President, still retaining his title, was in arms against the new government and although Maximilian and his beautiful wife patiently and courageously did everything to win the sympathies of the Mexican people, they fought on every side a losing battle. When the United States insisted that the French troops be withdrawn, Maximilian's downfall was a foregone conclusion.

Miss Harding's book is best in its vivid descriptions of the Mexican scene and Maximilian emerges as a noble if ineffectual figure.

V. S. PRITCHETT



George H. Doran, Whose "Chronicles of Barabbas" (Harcourt Brace), Containing Reminiscences of Fifty Years of Publishing, Was Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on April 25.

Twilight of an Empire

Son of Heaven, by Princess Der Ling. New York: Appleton-Century Co., $3.

OF THE TRAGIC DAYS when the Dowager Empress saw the loosing of forces that destroyed the last dynasty of China's rulers, Princess Der Ling writes without benefit of detachment. Few have been in a more privileged position than this one-time lady in waiting to Her Majesty, Tzu Hsi. But the Princess's comments are too personal to be history and her concern with consequences of history too deep to capture at last the expected intimacy which seems to have eluded her successive books.

Yet Princess Der Ling speaks with a deep sincerity of the character and ill-fated rule of the young Emperor Kwang Hsu, whose reign as well as his person, was the prisoner of the Dowager Empress. If she is inclined to overestimate the possible effect of Kwang Hsu's reforms-which-never-came-to-be, it is possibly because the intrigues of the Chinese court appeared to her in clearer prospective than the social forces which were operating throughout the breadth of the Middle Kingdom.

The United States finds absolution, at Princess Der Ling's hands, from Tzu Hsi's general charge that China had "become a melon from which each foreign nation demands a slice." But a deep bitterness against the havoc wrought by foreign economic conquest over China leaves its clear imprint upon her pages.

Gx.

Oxford and the Sonnets

Sunlight on Shakespeare's Sonnets, by G. W. Phillips. London: Thornton Butterworth. 7/6.

MR. G. W. PHILLIPS claims that he is not one of those explorers who carefully plant the treasure before they proceed to discover it. He went to the Sonnets, he says, with a perfectly open mind, and he merely reports what he found there. The story he unravels in the Sonnets would, a score of years ago, have been regarded as a highly astonishing one, but, in its championship of the Earl of Oxford as "Shakespeare," it today only serves to conform to and support certain theories derived from the plays which now have won considerable acceptance though they still provoke the academic to incredulity and wrath.

The tale the Sonnets have told to Mr. Phillips is this. Their author, as a young man, was betrothed to an unidentified girl. If the betrothal was accomplished before witnesses it was a valid marriage, but, however this may be, it was never further legalized in church. The poet had a son, and was later compelled to marry a lady of high degree, the daughter of a great statesman (Lord Burleigh). His son's identity was not revealed, and the boy had to be brought up as a page in his father's household. Subsequently he became a stage player and, when his father married for the second (or third) time, there was a disgraceful relationship between him and his stepmother. Mr. Phillips rearranges the order of the Sonnets, and finds that the chief set covers a period of about 20 years (1583-1604), and deals with the son; the second is the Dark Lady series, the Dark Lady being the author's last wife; while the third series is by various writers, the principal being the son himself.

* * *

Mr. Phillips tells the story persuasively, but many people will consider his courage in piling up gigantic theories on tiny foundations as evidence of more boldness than judgment. The way in which he leaps his fences is shown admirably in his treatment of Sonnet 125 (27 in the new arrangement). This sonnet begins:

Were't aught to me I bore the canopy,
With my extern the outward honouring,
Or laid great bases for eternity,
Which proves more short than waste or ruining?

If this were a metaphorical passage, says Mr. Phillips, the word would be "a," not "the' canopy. Moreover, it would be a most unusual metaphor, since the canopy is not, like the Oriental umbrella, a well-known appanage of a grandee. Therefore, the passage refers to an actual fact. Therefore, it is the canopy borne over Queen Elizabeth in St. Paul's Cathedral at the celebration of the victory over the Armada on Nov. 24, 1588. The implication, of course, is that we have only to find out who bore the canopy on that occasion, and the author of the Sonnets is discovered. As a matter of fact, it turns out to be the Earl of Oxford.

* * *

Though Mr. Phillips prints all the Sonnets in his book, he sometimes avoids the difficulties that they put in the way of his argument. Sonnet 37, speaking, in Mr. Phillips's belief, of the son, says, "As a decrepit father takes delight To see his active child do deeds of youth." Mr. Phillips does not perceive that the fact that the poem says that the writer has for the addressee the love of a father is in itself evidence that the relationship between them is not that of father and son. But in spite of this the book remains an ingenious piece of special pleading.

H. H.

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Skytouring to Adventure

(Continued from Page 9)

him, especially for parties, such as golfing foursomes, comparable, for instance, to the 15 per cent rate reduction offered businessmen by American Airlines through the use of a special type of scrip book.

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* * *

The great size of the planes, the clean-cut type of the personnel, and an awareness of constant communication with the ground stations and of an excellent record of safe operations, should give the traveler today a reassuring confidence at all times, even at night or when clouds blot out the earth. In fact, scenically, flying at such times sometimes offers the greatest charms. And, in general, the experience of flight is made more interesting by the constant novelty that the earth has when seen from this perspective, for the planes fly as high as 18,000 feet at times, and by a realization that a long journey will soon be over—by air.

Dude ranches, which abound most particularly in Montana and Wyoming, are attracting an increasing number of persons each summer. There are many different types. Some of them have been cattle ranches for half a century. Others are located in mountain valleys and some in the Indian country, within pack-trail distance of Yellowstone or Glacier National Parks. Still others are isolated in the Big Rockies, and some are in the foothills. But the amazing thing is that no person in the United States lives more than a single day away from the dude ranch country, for the big planes of the Northwest Airlines and of the United Air Lines fly to the heart of that section.

There are three direct routes across the continent. The United Air Lines strikes across the center, from New York or Philadelphia or Washington to Cleveland, Chicago, Cheyenne and Salt Lake City, where the route spreads out fanwise to Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. . . . The TWA, or Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., sometimes known as the Lindbergh line, flies from New York to Los Angeles, via Chicago and Kansas City, passing across the great wheat country, through the Hopi and Navajo Indian country, and presenting passengers with a view of the Grand Canyon from the air before crossing the mountains to California.

* * *

American Airlines, Inc., flies the most southerly route. It crosses the continent from Boston to New York to Philadelphia and Washington, across the mountains, over Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, and skirts the Mexican border above the deserts, to Los Angeles. It crosses the lowest portion of the Rocky Mountains, where the air currents usually are considered less bumpy.

Northwest Airlines flies from Chicago to the Twin Cities and then due west, over ranches, national parks and big tree country to Seattle. . . . The Eastern Air Lines link the northern cities with Miami and other Florida places, and with Pinehurst, Atlanta, New Orleans and other southern places. . . . The United Air Lines runs the length of the Pacific coast, from Agua Caliente over the line in Mexico north to Seattle and Vancouver. . . . Pan American Airways links Florida and Texas to Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, Cuba and other Caribbean islands. . . . Various other smaller lines act as "feeders" to these lines, which carry the bulk of the traffic.

Actually, there seems to be no place in the United States which is not brought within range of the vacation seeker by a regular passenger air line today. If he cannot go there by air, at least he can go part way by air, saving a great amount of time, and proceed the rest of the way by other means. When the Pan American Clipper Ship is running to China on a regular schedule, a few weeks or months hence, we will be able to take a three-weeks holiday, hop across the Pacific, spend two weeks in China and be back in the office again on Monday morning.

But without waiting for that, we may as well pack our bags and fly away to a really different sort of vacation.

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THE QUAKER
Puffed Pals
THEY SOLVE MOTHER'S PROBLEM WITH A BREAKFAST SURPRISE FOR BOB and EDITH!
I'M PUFFED RICE!
NO NICKELS FOR CANDY AFTER SCHOOL IF YOU BOTH DON'T EAT A GOOD BREAKFAST
OH, GEE, I'M NOT HUNGRY.
THOSE IMPS OF MINE JUST WON'T EAT ANYTHING THEY DON'T LIKE. WHAT WILL I DO?
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SURPRISE!!
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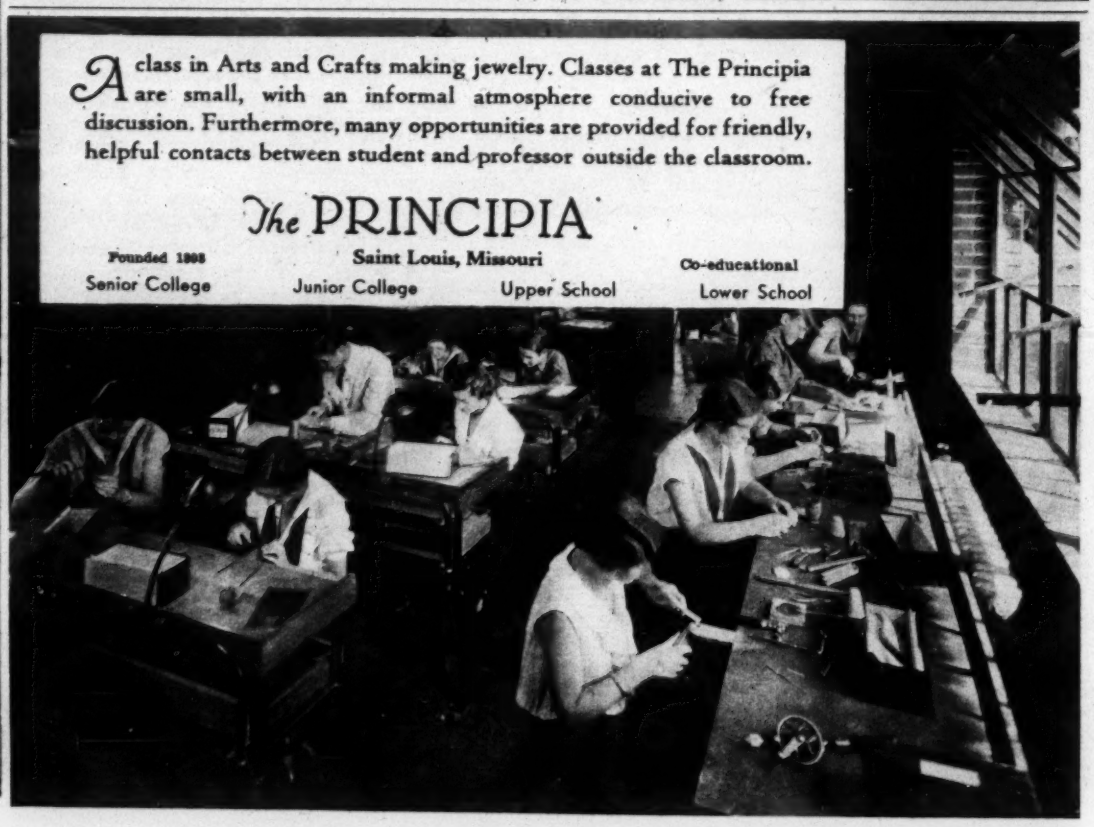

..Hollow Square

(Continued from Page 2)

hat although there must have een between 300 and 400 geese h the two lines that swung harply away from each other ehind him, there was no danger hat the extreme of either line ould whip too close to a wall as hey swept through the rift lature had set in the range.

The goose leader carried no marks of office. It was his to command by virtue of some inner quality; but outwardly the general was duplicated in the members of his regiment. Black heads were set off from rigid black necks by that singular throat-latch of white. Black feet were streamlined into ashy body feathers. Lusty brownish-gray wings beat the air with a whistling sound in an almost incredible co-ordination. The mass flight was a miracle of formation, of rhythm, of acceleration through space.

Suddenly a huge golden body was catapulted from somewhere and hung in the air squarely between the pass and the oncoming geese. Old Goldie's mighty vans swung upward and downward just sufficiently to maintain him at the point from which, in due and inevitable course, he would launch his strike.

* * *

Briefly, after the sharp-eyed geese saw their enemy lying in wait, they moved steadily ahead. There was no time to slow down and turn back; no time even to shift direction and veer outside the enemy's range. At first there was silence except for the whistling wing beats. Then there were sharp calls from the leader, quickly multiplied in many calls, perhaps in repetition of his own. Then the wedge-shaped formation wavered, buckled and went to pieces in what appeared to be pandemonium.

The air was crammed with individually laboring geese. It was a disorder into which Old Goldie had he been close enough, could have projected himself and with but slight exertion have made his multiple kill. But the disorder did not continue. The mass melted away from its center. A hole appeared, and the hole grew with astonishing swiftness to astonishing size. The margin diminished to a border, the border to a fringe, the fringe to no more than a single goose. The geese were in an irregular circle now, and as the circle moved the circle was squared.

A gigantic suspended rectangle —a row of geese above, a row of geese below, two upright columns of geese connecting the rows at their ends—was the formation in which the quarry met the golden eagle's challenge. As he poised, eager and ready, they forced him through the center of their living frame.

Perhaps geese do not think. Or perhaps they do. This much is certain: Here was a manifestation of pure intelligence set majestically in the illimitable vault of the blue sky. It offered no definition of its method; it was a flooding eloquence of its function. Lowly geese, in the infinite scheme of things, could somehow show forth the operation of Mind, when that operation became suddenly essential to their well-being.

* * *

Old Goldie, the mighty striker, loosed no strike at all. For all his contempt of flat bills, webbed feet and wings his own wings could shatter at a blow, he was yet a warrior of discretion. Perhaps he hesitated to throw himself at any particular goose with all those other geese so perfectly aligned to bring their contemptible weapons to bear upon his unprotected rear.

Or perhaps the truth was that Old Goldie still beat the air while the geese negotiated the pass, re-formed their V and swiftly left danger behind for the simple reason that even a golden eagle might be bewildered beyond any action at all by a defensive maneuver that must have transcended anything he ever could have known.

* * *

The spectacle that might reasonably bewilder an eagle was having no difficulty in proving itself something which utterly could bewilder a man. For Old Bruckerman, missing no part of the sky drama from a bench beside his cabin, clutched the rough boards for better support. His eyes were glued to the pass, but his thoughts were racing across the seas—not to days when he was being told of ancestors who set birds to outwitting other birds in the sky, but to days of his young manhood when he had been a professional soldier in a Balkan army.

"Ach Gott!" the old man ejaculated in a flood of remembrance. "The hollow square!"

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ROGER & GALLET *Face Powder*

ROGER & GALLET TOILET SOAP
The ideal cleanser for removing the make-up. Pure, smooth, bland. Exquisitely scented in seven fragrances.

.. Flower of the Day

(Continued from Page 5)

I found I could put three of these Antherim leaves together, tie them with black velvet ribbon, and there was a corsage for her that she'd never see on anyone else, and that would just suit her, too."

The annual commercial florist business in the United States must total nearly $100,000,000, but a very little of it indeed has been rolled up by people who perceived that you can sell a lot of flowers, between one year's end and the other, selling them by ones and twos. I remember an experience of my own several years ago; I was in Boston, and I wished to have a single yellow rose delivered in Baltimore. The things I went through for that idea were simply amazing, and left me feeling that it would have been easier to build a quarter of a mile of New England rail fence. It took half the time expended to convince anyone that any person short of a Scrooge could even want to send just one flower to anyone. . . .

While the cats were galloping over our laps, and we were discussing the idea that it is not mean or stingy to send one flower at a time, the telephone rang. A woman had friends sailing on a cruise. How about flowers for every day of the voyage? The girl was great on tailored suits of tweed, with sweaters. . . . All right, she could have a fresh giant pansy for her buttonhole every morning. The flowers would go to the ship sealed with wax in test tubes. Every day a steward would take one out of the ice box for her. The man would want a carnation every morning—if he could get it at sea. All right; Maine Sunshine carnations were in the market now, and this was a good year for them. A change from white or dark red. They were large and unusually glowing in color. It would be pretty nice to have a yellow carnation every morning, eh?

* * *

Mrs. Chrysler attacked one of the chief handicaps of commercial flower selling right at its roots. There is a habit in the industry of thinking that it is too much bother and poor economy to handle broken bunches of flowers; that is, to attempt to sell collections of miscellaneous flowers.

This, Mrs. Chrysler decided, was a mistake; she decided on the basis of personal experience, which is often a very good way to decide things. For instance, she remembered a day when she herself had gone to a flower shop and tried to buy an assortment of flowers, to get away from "the deadly dozen" idea. The salesman was suspicious. In the end, after a good deal of coaxing, he decided that, if he were pushed, he could sell her one rose, one stalk of snapdragon and one speciosum lily. Not that he approved of it, mind you! But it happened that she did not want one rose, one stalk of snapdragon, and one speciosum lily. So she went out of the shop, and ended up in the more co-operative hands of the corner fruit seller, who would sell her one orange, one yellow apple, one green pear and a couple of red plums so she could have a spot of color on her dining table which had some connection with her own original taste in color design.

So it became forthwith a vein in the cornerstone of Mrs. Chrysler's own work, that if the customer wanted one cat-o'-nine-tails, one pansy, one spray of lily of the valley and one African daisy, she could have them. That is, she hadn't to buy a dozen of anything, and she could feel safe in expecting to get—no matter how odd—what she said she wanted. Not that Mrs. Chrysler wouldn't make suggestions if she were asked for them. But she wouldn't bend the preconceived notions of her customer until they were all out of shape.

* * *

Well, it is all very exciting. Here is Mrs. Chrysler, exerting her imagination in a field which is one that traditionally is a favorite of women; the selection and arrangement of flowers. There is a kind of fairy godmother touch to it, too; the little green boxes, the stickers, the flowers appearing suddenly, without anyone seeming to have ordered them; fresh and cheerful, at the very beginning of the day. Every day, rain or shine, and no fuss and bother to the recipient.

Not that there is nothing more to the business except thousands of boxes containing one flower apiece. There are events; for instance, the boxing glove made for Jack Dempsey when he opened a restaurant. A boxing glove more than six feet high made of white carnations, blue sweet peas, bright red carnations and orchids is, as Amos says, distinctly "som'p'n." It took time, and it took ingenuity; it was not, in the end, what you would want to see coming into the house every day, but it had its points and everyone had a good time working on it.

* * *

In these days, when everyone is blundering about in welters of gold standards and prospects of inflation, and rumors of wars, and Left Wings and Right Wings, it is an amusing thing to turn aside and watch a girl putting on her thinking cap about such adornments to life as single flowers, delivered when and as they will do the most good. It is such a proper business for a girl that you wonder why there are not more engaged in it. Of course there are some; Rachael Butterworth started in her father's orchid business in Framingham, Mass., years ago, and is one of the great authorities on orchids in the world today. Irene Hayes, in New York, is a florist of prestige and originality. Out on the west coast several girls who were at the top of the heap during the days of silent films have veered over into business life and gone into the selling of flowers.

It is right to consider, however, that the florist business is one of the newer professions for women, for the industry as a whole is still dominated by men. But if you are looking around for a business in which a modest beginning may very well turn into something that will surprise you, consider the case of Gurney Chrysler. You have to love flowers and understand their uses. You have to be willing to get up before 4 o'clock in the morning and stay up until midnight. You have to work like a dog and keep on your toes. But there are compensations. When you've finished your day's work, you've given something much more than a mere commercial exchange for dollars and cents.

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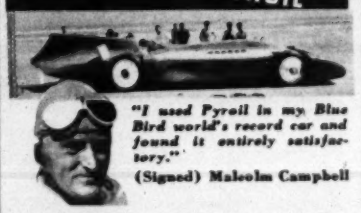

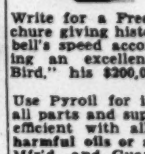

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P.S. Try the new Babbitt product WET ME WET. Cleans silverware, windows, windshields. At dealers and auto gas stations.

. . Montreal

(Continued from Page 4)

as formal-coated officials in the City Hall near by deal in paving contracts; Chateau de Ramezay, home of early French and English governors and today a museum of antiquities; Place d'Armes, at one and the same time the heart of the financial district and the heart of old Montreal, with its modern banking and administrative buildings backed by crooked little streets leading by mazy ways and past ancient signs and curious shops down to the river front.

* * *

Churches and cathedrals by the score, linking the age of the pioneers to the interests of today; French stores and English stores and stores of heterogeneous character; modern streets lined with noble façades out of which dodge narrow, tortuous lanes where romance and history stalk arm in arm; and back of it all that brave hill called Mount Royal, where long, inspiring vistas lead the imagination up and down the adventurous river, across the rich dairy and farm lands of the bottoms, to the Adirondack and Green Mountains in the "States," or the Laurentian Mountains of Quebec, the hills of Ontario, and that vast out-of-doors associated with the Canadian hinterlands. And finally there are the well-marked roads, highways of tourist travel, which promise visitors from without the borders of the province excursions into an Old World atmosphere only preservable where a people are allowed to live quietly and unharried by restless administrations.

Yes, the so-called minorities question which in Europe assumes so many threatening aspects, in Canada reveals a much more attractive side. Today, if ever, the problem might be considered acute, since, due to the industrial recession, the normal surplus of French-Canadian workers, who in former years were absorbed by factories in the "States," are beginning to rest heavily on Dominion relief agencies; and at the same time the increase in habitant birth rate and decrease in Anglo-Saxon seem to indicate a tremendous French-Canadian majority within the century.

* * *

But neither of these phases of the "minority problem" apparently are viewed with forebodings by the average Canadian. Perhaps the reason for this calm outlook may be found in Canada's attitude toward national hegemony. Her French-Canadian population originally pushed up the St. Lawrence led by a religious "pillar of fire" and, it must likewise be admitted, a fine chance to exploit an untouched field in the fur industry. Her Anglo-Saxon settlers came forth to strive for a political ideal. In common with the view held generally by the United States, Canada has no thirst for world dominance. Her ideal is national integrity rather than national acquisitiveness. On this ground her racial elements merge into one ideal.

Therefore the visitor in Quebec finds two race stocks living side by side, uniting with surprising harmony in affairs of national interest, working together in utmost amicability in affairs of business, yet preserving their social and racial individualities.

Tourists who nose about the entrancing highways and byways of the province with this in view see behind the scenes of a quaint countryside a most impressive lesson in social adjustments.

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

JACOB BATES ABBOTT, whose magazine covers on nature subjects appear frequently on American newsstands, has done the front-page illustration this week. His last Magazine Section cover appeared March 6.

RUFUS STEELE is known to Monitor readers as the conductor of "The March of the Nations" column every day on Page One. He wrote "Clipping the Wings of Fear," which appeared in the Magazine Section last Aug. 22. His interest in birds and animals has been reflected in various stories and articles for national magazines.

COURTLAND HOLDOM, manager of the Monitor's San Francisco bureau, wrote about the San Diego Fair in last week's Magazine Section. This week he introduces us to one of his boyhood heroes, who is a hero to boys everywhere.

HENRY E. WILLIAMS, of the Monitor's Boston staff, has some things to say about Montreal and the Province of Quebec. Readers will remember his sprightly picture of "Snowbirds in the Snowbelt," in the Magazine Section of Jan. 23.

JANET MABIE has written many "personality" articles for the Magazine Section. This week she contributes one of her best. On April 10 she wrote about Walter Damrosch of musical fame.

COL. H. J. KENNARD is a member of the Monitor's London staff. He is a former colonel of cavalry, an expert on military affairs and —that which has more bearing on his article in this issue— upon the technical side of radio and television.

The OLD SOLDIER, who saw active front-line service throughout the World War in the Canadian forces, here draws certain timely conclusions from his experience to apply to present-day affairs.

ROBERT W. DESMOND, of the Magazine Section staff, recently returned from a round-trip flight across the United States. Here he gives some detailed information as to how others may find pleasure by taking to the air on vacation trips.

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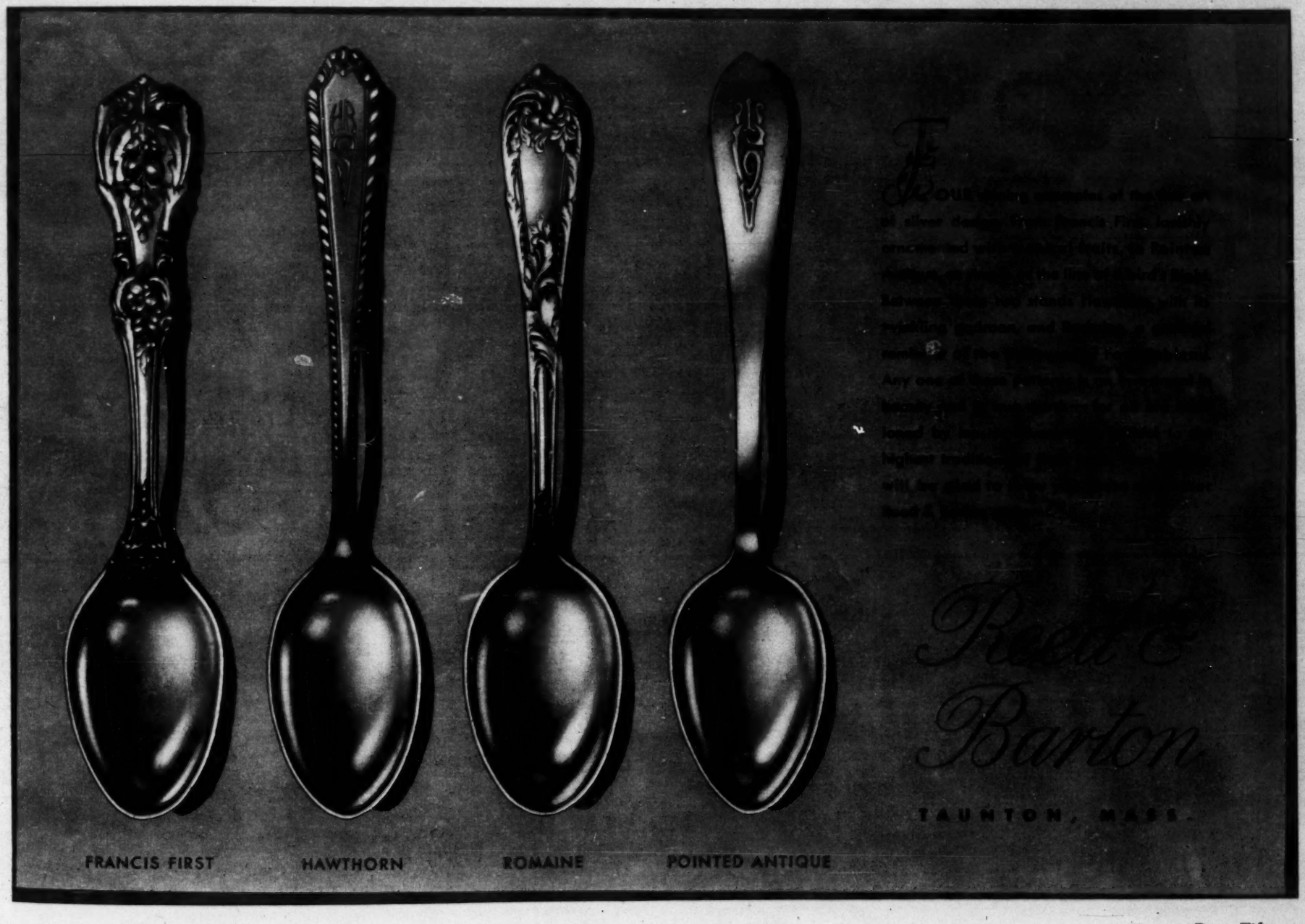

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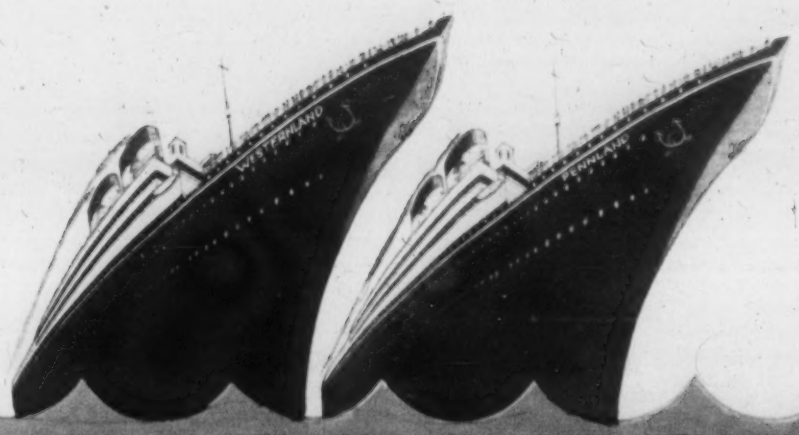

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